

THE WEATHER — PARIS: Monday, variable. Temp. 18-23. 16-21. Tuesday, fair, becoming variable. LONDON: Monday, variable. Temp. 17-22. Tuesday, similar. CHANNEL: Monday, variable. Temp. 17-22. Tuesday, similar. NEW YORK: Monday, cloudy. Temp. 16-24. Tuesday, similar. NEW YORK: Monday, cloudy. Temp. 16-24. Tuesday, similar.

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2.

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 29,646

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PARIS, MONDAY, JUNE 5, 1978

Established 1887



MID-AIR ASSISTANCE — One of three F-15 fighters stationed at the U.S. Air Force Base at Bitburg, West Germany,

is refueled at an altitude of 26,000 feet by a new refueling plane, the first of its kind in Europe. See story on Page 4.

U.S. Flies Moroccan Troops to Shaba

Zaire Retakes Key Railroad Town

KINSHASA, Zaire, June 4 (UPI) — Zaire's Army has recaptured Mutshatsba, a key railroad town that Angolan-based Katanga rebels seized in their invasion of mineral-rich Shaba province last month. The town reportedly

changed hands several times in recent weeks.

U.S. C-141 transports, meanwhile, left Morocco today carrying Moroccan soldiers who will take up peacekeeping positions in Shaba.

The 11-plane airlift is to transport 1,500 troops and 1,000 soldiers from other African countries to replace French Foreign Legionnaires who turned back the rebels in Shaba. The U.S. planes then will fly the legionnaires to their base in Corsica.

In another development, President Mobutu Sese Seko Kibangu Ngbendu told his cabinet today that he had ordered the arrest of the Soviet Union and Cuba of trying to "poison... and destabilize" his country.

Accounts from prisoners support the charge that Cuba backed last month's invasion of Zaire's Shaba province. U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown said today, Reuters reported.

Mr. Brown told interviewers on the CBS-TV program "Face the Nation" that the evidence consisted of reports, statements and eyewitness accounts from prisoners, diplomatic channels, the government

of Zaire and people in neighboring countries.

Mr. Huang, who arrived in Zaire yesterday, flew to Lubumbashi yesterday for talks with Mr. Mobutu. It was the first time since the two countries established normal diplomatic relations in 1973 that a Chinese foreign minister had visited Zaire.

Mr. Huang's visit was seen as an unusually open attempt by Peking to counter growing Soviet and Cu-

ban influence in central Africa with its vast deposits of cobalt, copper, uranium and other key raw materials.

"In the rivalry between the two superpowers, Soviet socialist imperialism and its agents covet Zaire and try to control it," he said in his arrival statement yesterday. "Zaire is in a very important strategic position in the heart of Africa and it is said to be the key to Africa."

Mr. Mobutu has been attempting (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Bus Toll Hits 6 In Jerusalem

JERUSALEM, June 4 (AP) — The death toll rose to six yesterday in the explosion of a Jerusalem bus, as police continued their investigation of the worst terrorist attack in the city this year.

A 17-year-old Israeli youth died yesterday of wounds suffered when a bomb blew apart the back of the bus in the Bayit Vegan suburb during the Friday afternoon rush hour. Five others died in the explosion and 20 were wounded. Authorities said four persons remained in serious condition, including a 4-year-old boy and a pregnant woman.

A police spokeswoman said a number of suspects in the bombing had been detained, but would not give details.

Major Victory in Palm Grove

French, Chadian Force Kills at Least 278 Rebels

N'DJAMENA, Chad, June 4 (AP) — A combined force of French and Chadian troops, with tactical support from supersonic Jaguar fighter-bombers of the French Air Force, killed nearly 300 guerrillas in a three-day battle west of N'Djamena last week, breaking the threatened rebel encirclement of Chad's capital, authorized military sources reported yesterday.

The battle, fought in a palm grove near Ati, 320 miles east of N'Djamena, ended Friday with the most significant rebel defeat since the start of the Chad civil war a decade ago, the sources said.

The bodies of 278 guerrillas were counted in the palm grove. Hundreds of Soviet-designed weapons, including SAM missiles, anti-aircraft and anti-armor rockets and AK-47 rifles, were captured and shown to reporters in Ati Friday.

Since the start of the civil war, the rebel guerrillas of the Libyan-backed Chad National Liberation Front (Frolinat) have overrun about four-fifths of the desert nation.

As the continuous rebel advance posed an ever-greater threat to N'Djamena, the French government early this year sent in a 1,500-man armored regiment of the Foreign Legion to back up the demoralized forces of President Felix Malloum.

The battle of Ati was the first major engagement for the French force. Three French soldiers were killed, the sources said, but there were no reports on the number of Chad army casualties.

In Paris, a Defense Ministry spokesman said that French planes

had sought out the rebels' fuel supplies with infra-red apparatus and destroyed them, and that even if 100 or 200 of the rebels escaped from the palm grove, they were likely to run out of fuel long before they could return to their bases.

There was no confirmation from French sources of a Chad military report that the bodies found in the oasis included Libyan advisers fighting with the rebels. But Frolinat headquarters are located in Libya, and last March Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi, acting as mediator — convened both sides to peace talks in Benghazi.

Frolinat and the Malloum government signed a cease-fire in Mr. Qadhafi's presence on March 27, but within a week each side was accusing the other of violating it.

Mr. Qadhafi has called for a new meeting of the two sides in Tripoli on June 7 to reevaluate the cease-fire.

Frolinat spokesman, however, have announced that the guerrilla movement will not take part as long as a single French soldier remains on Chad soil.

Qadhafi "welcomes" France

TRIPOLI, Libya, June 4 (AP) — Mr. Qadhafi told the Algerian National Assembly yesterday that he welcomed more French troops in Chad because "We want France to get hurt up in the African Sahara."

Mr. Qadhafi, visiting Algeria, was quoted by a Tripoli news agency as calling what is happening in Chad and Western Sahara a crusading war.

"We have not chosen this, but

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

By Denis D. Gray

TEKNAF ROAD, Bangladesh, June 4 (AP) — More than 165,000 Moslems have fled predominantly Buddhist Burma into Bangladesh in the last five weeks, shattering what is left of their meager belongings and telling a tale of Burmese brutality and terror.

Nine squalid camps, strung along 25 miles near the Burma border, are mushrooming with a daily influx of 2,000 to 3,000 residents. The ragtag refugees are harried by chilly monsoon rains, hunger and disease as they cross the border on foot or use boats to cross two border rivers.

Entire villages and Moslem communities have fled the rugged Arakan region of northwestern Burma, where they have lived for generations, leaving almost everything behind to join their co-religionists. The refugees say that they are preyed upon by thugs and robbers as they trudge toward the frontier.

Although their strikingly similar stories cannot be verified, diplomats and relief officials who have visited the border area say that tens of thousands of persons would not bolt from ancestral homes and flee to one of the world's poorest nations without compelling reasons.

Each of the burgeoning camps is a teeming rural slum of flimsy shacks with barely enough room inside to roll over while sleeping. Thousands live in the open, under trees. Others simply burrow a few inches into the earth.

About 300, mostly children, have died. This is the plight of the Rohingya Moslems, who claim that they are being brutalized and forced to leave the Arakan by a Burmese government that regards them as

illegal aliens. The mass flight has gathered rapid momentum since the end of April. The most pessimistic view is that the Burmese intend to expel the entire Moslem population of Arakan, estimated at more than a million.

The UN high commissioner for refugees has appealed for \$15.5 million from the international community, and relief groups have begun to funnel aid through the government in Bangladesh, which requires \$850 million a year in aid itself.

Some of the refugees say that it is a religious matter: Buddhists against Moslems. But more explain the uprising in economic terms: underprivileged and resentful Bud-

dhists, especially an ethnic group called the Moghs, are using the government crackdown to take over land and businesses owned by the Rohingyas. Though generally not wealthy, the Moslems have dominated the economic life of Arakan.

Hamad Hussein, a 64-year-old farmer, said that he had walked eight days with his family of 13. Stopping by the edge of a road, the old man rummaged through his few remaining possessions, eager to produce faded but carefully preserved identity cards to prove that they were legal Burmese residents.

Mr. Hussein said that when 300 to 400 Burmese soldiers came to his village of Shikhal, they ignored the cards issued on a 1952 Home Affairs Ministry form. Then, he said, they raped a group of young Moslem women and shot 15 or 16 men in a village courtyard.

At Lada refugee camp, where 60 have died and which has one well to provide water for 17,500 persons, a group of Moslem religious leaders said that the army and local thugs had defiled mosques, rolled cigarettes from pages of the Koran, the holy book of Islam, and prohibited everyone from going on pilgrimages to Mecca, a Moslem duty. They and others claimed that thousands of Moslems in Arakan were being jailed for offenses related to their allegedly alien status.

Bangladesh already severely overpopulated and with a per-capita annual income of about \$80, appears to have moved efficiently in organizing the camps and bringing in essentials for survival.

But the food rations are meager, consisting chiefly of wheat flour and biscuits, and water is in short supply. Health officials are fearful that as the monsoon rains intensify later this month the water will be contaminated by human waste.

Malnutrition, malaria and a variety of stomach ailments, some of them fatal, have spread, and there are reports of cholera, although these could not be confirmed during an inspection of the camps.

Initial talks between Burma and Bangladesh are due to start next week, but diplomats in Dacca are not hopeful of Burma taking the refugees back.

Saiful Acam, the chief of a two-day-old camp with 6,500 refugees, said: "They must solve this through talks. We cannot support them. Our stomachs are also empty. We're doing it on humanitarian grounds — but only for a time."

There have been no U.S. combat units on Taiwan since 1975. Taiwan's half million active duty troops are thought to be well trained and there is a much larger reserve. China has more aircraft and submarines than Taiwan, but its surface navy remains inferior for any fighting in the Taiwan Strait.

By the beginning of the Carter administration, the U.S. force on Taiwan was down to about 1,300.

1972 Promise Recalled

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U.S. Judge Clarifies Rape Case Remarks

HARTFORD, Conn., June 4 (UPI) — A Common Pleas Court judge who dismissed a rape conspiracy charge after commenting that "you can't blame somebody for trying" said that his remarks were taken out of context and did not mean to condone any crime.

Judge Walter Pickett Jr. said after a public outcry that the comment was merely an observation that, based on the evidence in the case, there was no showing of a conspiracy and therefore no offense to be bound over to the Superior Court.

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Substance of Plan Revealed

U.S. Says Soviet Proposal Slows SALT Negotiations

By Richard Burt

WASHINGTON, June 4 (NYT) — A surprise proposal by Moscow to ban the testing and deployment of all new Soviet and U.S. intercontinental missiles through 1985 has become a factor in a slowdown in the strategic arms limitation talks, administration officials said yesterday.

The proposal was unveiled by Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko in talks a week ago with President Carter and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance at the White House. It was rejected by U.S. negotiators at a five-hour session in New York on Wednesday.

Officials have revealed the substance of the proposal in an effort to show that present difficulties in the arms talks are not politically inspired but are real differences in the negotiations themselves.

On Friday, Mr. Carter strongly criticized a report that the administration had put a freeze on the negotiations. He said he was still committed to achieving a new agreement as soon as possible.

Carter Speech

Administration officials also said yesterday that President Carter would make a major speech on relations with the Soviet Union next Wednesday in an effort to end the administration's apparent vacillations toward Moscow.

The new Soviet proposal on missiles was rejected, officials said, because it would have prevented the administration from moving ahead with the mobile MX land-based missile, which is in the early stages of development. They said that ruling out the MX would provoke strong criticism at home and would weaken chances for Senate approval of a completed agreement.

Officials in several government agencies strongly denied a recent report that did not describe the substance of the new Soviet offer

but that did say that it represented progress from earlier Soviet positions on new missiles. Aides, including officials of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency who strongly support a new accord, called the Soviet approach unsatisfactory.

"Moscow has evidently decided to take the high ground in the

talks," said a high-ranking White House official. A high arms-control agency official said that he was not sure what Moscow was attempting to do with its new proposal, but he said that it possibly reflected "a last-minute attempt to test our nerves."

"This is the way they negotiate," he added.

The accord now being negotiated has three main parts: a treaty, last-till 1985, which imposes a ceiling of 2,250 on the number of missiles and bombers each side may have and which imposes subceilings on rockets equipped with multiple warheads; a protocol, running only through 1980, which would limit arms modernization, and a statement of principles, which would guide further negotiations.

Agreement has been reached on most of the package, but the two sides are still divided over how to handle three important questions: What new missiles will be allowed, how far each side will be allowed to go in modernizing existing missiles and what limits will be placed on a new Soviet bomber known in the West as the Backfire.

Officials said that, during talks with Mr. Gromyko last week, the Soviet Union rejected limits on the Backfire and was willing only to provide information about its flight performance. They said that this information varied significantly from Western intelligence estimates.

However, officials said that the new missile issue had emerged as the most important obstacle to agreement. Aides suggest that other issues, particularly the Backfire question, could be settled by Mr. Carter and Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet leader, if they were to have a summit meeting this summer. But the Soviet proposal that all new land-based missiles, including the mobile MX, be banned is said to have ended the possibility of such a meeting soon.

Gromyko Challenges Carter

WASHINGTON, June 4 (WP) — Mr. Gromyko, home after talks with President Carter and Mr. Vance, is publicly challenging the administration's interest in concluding a new strategic arms limitation talks agreement.

Mr. Gromyko, in an interview distributed by Tass, said that the Carter administration appeared to be using "certain events in Africa" to create "some kind of smokescreen." Mr. Gromyko suggested that the reason seemed to be White House unwillingness to take on opponents of SALT by presenting a new treaty to the Senate.

"We are telling the U.S. side directly: If you want the agreement and if, like us, you are fully determined to reach an agreement, then you must rebuff its opponents and create the appropriate atmosphere," he said.

This "stepping up of tension in the questions of Soviet-American relations and with regard to the situation in Africa is playing into the hands of those forces opposing the agreement" on arms limitations, Mr. Gromyko warned.

"We are doing everything to speed up the agreement," he added, but have not noticed the same desire on the other side.

Previous U.S. presidents, he said, "in the past few years have found a common language with the Soviet Union on important questions of international policy. Why then is it not possible to find such a common language today?"



President Ziaur Rahman

er today, Gen. Osmani, 60, who led the armed forces in the 1971 war that gave Bangladesh its independence from Pakistan, claimed that he did not have a fair chance in the election. Shortly before polling booths closed, election officials said that they had received more than 200 complaints from Gen. Osmani's supporters claiming that there was cheating and intimidation at the polls.

Bangladesh is under martial law, and Gen. Osmani said that he had had only 23 days to campaign.

1975 Coup

Gen. Ziaur seized power in a 1975 coup against other military leaders. He promised to restore political freedom and his followers called the presidential election "a historic step for democracy."

The question remains: whether Gen. Ziaur's six-party Nationalist Front coalition, which includes the conservative pro-Pakistan Moslem League and the pro-Peking National Awami Party, will stick together and whether the battered opposition or elements in the volatile army will allow him the remainder of the year to consolidate his power base.

Polling places were guarded by soldiers. There were no reports of violence. About 50 foreign reporters were permitted to observe the election without interference. A national holiday was proclaimed to encourage voting, and special ballots illustrated with party symbols were used to help illiterate voters. Separate areas were set up for female voting.

Expert Says 'Last Supper' Needs An Urgent Rescue From Mildew

MILAN, June 4 (UPI) — One of the world's most famous masterpieces, Leonardo da Vinci's "Last Supper," is being eaten away by mildew and will disappear unless urgent action is taken, a top art curator told a Milan newspaper today.

The Milan daily Il Giorno quoted the Lombardy superintendent of historic and artistic patrimony, Prof. Carlo Bertelli, as saying: "We have waited too long already despite it being well known to all that the 'Last Supper' needed urgent attention particularly to protect it from smog."

He said that the mildew now covering the entire fresco was formed by the interaction of sulphur in Milan's smoggy air and the paints used by Leonardo for the work, painted on a wall of the former refectory of Milan's Church of St. Mary of Grace between 1495 and 1497.

The new and alarming deterioration of the work was detected after a three-month check. As the mildew is formed by smog particles and the paint, the fresco is doomed to disappear unless quick action is taken.

The professor told Il Giorno: "We must immediately install an air filtration system which was ordered eight years ago and, by some mystery, was never built. We must also check what effect large numbers of people are having on the painting."

The filter system was ordered in 1970 after initial deterioration was noted. Prof. Bertelli said he did not think it was the fault of the company that the system was never installed but did not give any further explanation.

Il Giorno said that during the recent examination it was also found that devices to measure temperature and humidity around the fresco had never been calibrated and, therefore, were useless.

He said that smog and the breath of visitors could mean that the masterpiece would have to be sealed off permanently.

Also, he said, "Streetcars, lines and heavy traffic should be banned around the church."

Rebuttal Expected Soon

Russia Restrained Amid U.S. Accusations

By Craig R. Whitney

MOSCOW, June 4 (NYT) — After a week in which the United States has accused the Soviet Union of sharing responsibility for the recent rebel invasion in Zaire, and then of lying about it, the low-key public relations here seem almost restrained compared with the angry words out of Washington.

The hesitation does not seem likely to last long. Part of the reason for it may be embarrassment over the U.S. discovery of a surveillance tunnel that the Russians burrowed into the U.S. Embassy here. Part of the reason is that Leonid Brezhnev has been away on an official visit to Czechoslovakia.

So far, about the nearest thing to a response has been the Soviet leader's warning in Prague Wednesday that "the bloody intervention of NATO countries in Zaire" could "frustrate the process of détente."

The Soviet press has not yet offered a full-scale rejection of or rebuttal to the U.S. charges on Zaire, although the Kremlin usually authorizes one when relations hit a low point. Judging by the last week in Washington, this is such a time.

Seen As Keystone

Diplomats here speculate that after Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, who returned to Moscow Friday, reports on his meetings in the United States with Secretary of

State Cyrus Vance at which they continued negotiations on a new limitation on strategic arms, the official press will disclose the Kremlin's thinking. It is believed that, in the Russian view, a new strategic arms agreement is the keystone of good U.S.-Soviet relations, overshadowing chronic disagreements on anything else.

Mr. Gromyko, in a Soviet television interview before his return, said: "The Soviet leadership is beginning to think that the U.S. administration quite often gives little support to the agreement and does not give a due tribute to its adversaries." On Africa, he said, "Certain persons in Washington and in some capitals of NATO countries blame the Soviet Union for all that is not to their liking."

Five weeks ago the atmosphere around the talks improved because Mr. Vance deliberately muted

Washington's other differences with Moscow while discussing strategic arms here. Thursday, after Mr. Vance, President Carter and his national security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, spoke out strongly about the Soviet military threat and the increasing Soviet military presence in Africa, Mr. Vance said that relations were tense.

Not Long In Coming

If the arms talks do not go well, Moscow's response will not be long in coming. In the TV interview, Mr. Gromyko said that the Washington meeting had been useful but added, "We expected the discussion to be more fruitful." In some ways, each country seems to be talking past the other.

Beneath many of the increasingly erratic fluctuations of Soviet-U.S. relations since the Carter administration took office a year and a half

ago has been the apparent belief in Washington that strong public warnings are an effective way of exerting leverage on Soviet policy. Mr. Carter, at the beginning of his term, declared his support of Soviet dissident champions of human rights. More recently his aide, Mr. Brzezinski, has denounced Soviet and Cuban military intervention in Africa.

Yet the Russians have jailed more than a score of dissidents, charging one of them, Anatoli Shcharansky, with the capital crime of treason, for which he is expected to be tried this summer. They have transported 17,000 Cuban troops, and delivered nearly \$1 billion worth of arms to Ethiopia last winter. They have singled out Mr. Brzezinski as the U.S. official most inimical to good relations; twice last week they denounced his charge of Soviet participation in the Katanga rebels' invasion of Zaire, and before that they berated him for going to Peking and talking about the common Chinese-U.S. interest in containing Soviet expansionism.

Turning Point

Now that the latest round of arms discussion has apparently ended without a breakthrough, the Russians may be approaching another turning point in their relationship with the West.

There was a political storm in Washington, London and even Paris last month after the harsh sentence given to the dissident physicist Yuri Orlov for "anti-Soviet agitation." Belgium and France, with U.S. logistic support, have shown readiness to intervene in Africa to protect Western interests.

The Soviet press has seized on reports that five NATO countries — the United States, France, Britain, West Germany and Belgium — will meet in Paris soon to discuss the formation of what Tass called a fire brigade to rush to African hot spots.

Speaking of the Russians, a European diplomat said: "It must worry them to think what would happen if the Cubans in Africa should have the misfortune to win a battle with a French or British force. The Soviets would then run a considerable risk of escalation."

In some ways, the furor over Zaire has put the Russians on the other side of the argument that they were the Americans who were accusing the Soviet Union and Cuba of bloody intervention and the Russians who were insisting that they had merely answered an invaded African country's call for help in defending the principle of territorial integrity.

Little Concern

This time Moscow has expressed little concern for the inviolability of a border — Zaire's with Angola, where the Katanga rebel forces were based before they moved into Shaba Province. Instead, the Russians are denouncing the French and Belgian paratroopers who went in at the request of President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire to drive out the rebels and rescue the Europeans who run the vital copper mines.

It is widely believed that the next confrontation in Africa is almost unavoidable since the Soviet Union and Cuba have pledged to help guerrilla movements in Rhodesia, South-West Africa (Namibia) and South Africa. Moscow charges that NATO, not the Soviet Union, is encircling black Africa with its military presence and "preventing individual nations from charting their own course" — to use President Carter's words at the alliance meeting in Washington last week.

Until now Soviet officials and journalists have said that if the Carter administration really supports detente, really wants a treaty limiting strategic arms, it can get a draft ratified by the Senate. Whether Moscow will change its assessment in view of the recent criticism from Washington is not known, but it has sent out a few faint signals of wanting to continue discussion.

"It looks like there's going to be a long period where nothing much positive is going to happen," a European analyst said, "and if they're really worried about the arms talks, they'll probably take a while after Gromyko gets back before they say so."

Family Makes Uncool Move With Jewels

BOONTON, N.J., June 4 (UPI) — The Morganstern family has taken its housecleaning duties a bit too far — to the tune of \$4,350.

They apparently threw out jewels worth that amount when they recently defrosted their refrigerator. Joel Morganstern told police last week that the missing jewels had been hidden for safekeeping in the refrigerator's vegetable bin.

When the refrigerator was defrosted and cleaned out, the diamonds, well-wrapped in tissue paper, were mistakenly cleaned out as well. The jewels included a diamond engagement ring, a cocktail ring, a wedding pin and a brooch.

Mr. Morganstern said that the mistake was not realized until several days later when his wife went to take out a piece of jewelry.

Republican Nod In Virginia Goes To Ex-Chairman

RICHMOND, Va., June 4 (UPI) — Former state Republican Party Chairman Richard Obenshain won the Republican nomination to the U.S. Senate last night, defeating three candidates including John Warner, husband of actress Elizabeth Taylor.

Mr. Obenshain won the nomination on the sixth ballot at a state nominating convention attended by nearly 10,000 delegates and alternates. He defeated Mr. Warner, former Gov. Linwood Holton, and state Sen. Nathan Miller.

Mr. Holton withdrew after placing third in each of the first three ballots. Mr. Obenshain, the pre-convention favorite, stayed ahead of Mr. Warner on the fourth and fifth ballots and won the nomination on the sixth ballot.

Mr. Obenshain will be the Republican candidate in the November general election to succeed Sen. William Scott. R-Va., who is retiring after one term in office.

Marcos Releases Jailed Leaders Of Vote Protest

MANILA, June 4 (UPI) — Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos yesterday ordered the release of five imprisoned opposition leaders and pledged not to prosecute about 600 of their followers who joined in a protest march two months ago.

The president's order came at the end of a meeting with former Sen. Lorenzo Tanada, 79, campaign manager of the opposition "People's Power" Party.

Mr. Tanada led a procession April 9 to protest what his party said was a rigged election for members of the interim legislature two days earlier. In that election, all 21 opposition candidates lost to a government coalition headed by Mr. Marcos' wife, Imelda.

Mr. Tanada, seven other opposition leaders and 597 sympathizers were jailed and accused of defying a martial-law ban on public gatherings. All of the sympathizers were released after several days, although the government said at the time that it would consider filing charges of illegal assembly and sedition.

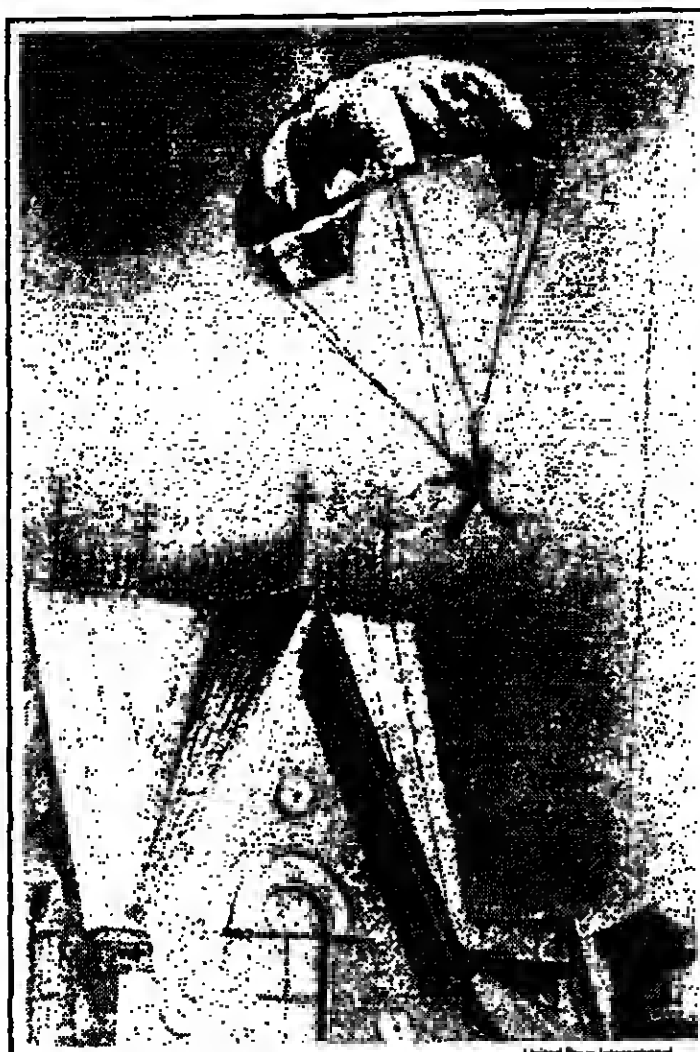
Mr. Tanada was freed after five days for health reasons and the government said two other opposition leaders were subsequently released.

Croats Fight Swap by Bonn

KARLSRUHE, West Germany, June 4 (AP) — About 250 Croatian exiles demonstrated yesterday against a rumored deal under which eight Croatian nationalists will be exchanged for four West German terrorists held in Yugoslavia.

The demonstrators, who came to this southwest German town from throughout the country, carried signs accusing Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of violating human rights principles. "Croats are not goods for exchange," read a banner.

Earlier this week, a Justice Ministry official revealed that Yugoslavia had arrested four terrorists sought in the kidnapping-slashing of industrialist Hanns-Martin Schleyer. Both governments deny there has been any talk of a formal exchange.



UNEXPECTED GUEST — Ake Fors heads for a landing on a Stockholm roof during the 75th anniversary celebration of the Swedish National Federation which featured gymnastic and parachuting events. His parachute became stuck on the roof and he had to be rescued by firemen.

Economic Pressure Held Catalyst

U.S. Seen Key to Reform In S. Africa by 3 Centrists

By Jim Hoagland

MONROVIA, Liberia, June 4 (WP) — Three African governments that have been the leading advocates of a dialogue with South Africa's ruling white minority have concluded that their peaceful approach is not producing significant change in South Africa's apartheid policies.

Liberia, Senegal and the Ivory Coast now see direct and strong economic pressure from the United States as the key to moving the white government away from political repression of the black majority. Leaders from those countries said in recent interviews.

"We have been disappointed that more has not been done to match the words with actions," said Liberia's president, William Tolbert, who welcomed South African Prime Minister John Vorster to Monrovia in 1975. This year his government is contributing \$600,000 to a fund that supports African guerrilla movements fighting South Africa.

Mood Changed

The change in mood in West Africa follows extensive racial violence in South Africa in 1976, a crackdown on multiracial groups last year and a continuing increase in polarization between the count-

278 Rebels Die in Chad

(Continued from Page 1)

They have decided upon it," Mr. Qadhafi said. The agency quoted Mr. Qadhafi as saying: "The suffering of the revolutionaries in Chad is caused by the fact that they are Moslems, for southern Chad is Christian and the north is Moslem." Mr. Qadhafi said that Chad's northern population is the majority and that they are the oppressed, the downtrodden and a people without rights.

Mr. Qadhafi said that foreign intervention by a non-Arab country in the Western Sahara problem must be resisted without hesitation, the report said. It quoted him as saying that intervention of the French Air Force was a great insult to the Arab nation.

WEATHER

ALGARVE	18 64	cloudy	MAJORIO	22 72	cloudy
AMSTERDAM	18 64	fair	MIAMI	31 88	cloudy
ANIKARA	20 62	cloudy	MILAN	27 81	fair
ATHENS	24 78	fair	MONTREAL	20 66	cloudy
BALTIMORE	22 72	overcast	MOSCOW	17 63	overcast
BELGRADE	26 79	fair	MUNICH	26 77	cloudy
BERLIN	25 77	overcast	NEW YORK	24 75	cloudy
BRUSSELS	14 59	fair	NICE	23 73	cloudy
BUCHAREST	22 72	cloudy	OSLO	25 77	mist
BUDAPEST	25 77	overcast	PARIS	25 77	overcast
CASABLANCA	20 68	overcast	PRAGUE	26 79	fair
COPENHAGEN	24 76	cloudy	ROME	24 75	cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	21 70	cloudy	SOFIA	22 72	fair
DUBLIN	14 57	rain	STOCKHOLM	22 71	fair
EDINBURGH	16 61	rain	TEHRAN	28 82	fair
FLORENCE	26 79	cloudy	TEL AVIV	28 82	fair
FRANKFURT	22 72	fair	TUNIS	27 81	fair
GENOVA	24 78	cloudy	VIENNA	24 76	cloudy
HAELINKI	24 69	cloudy	WASHINGTON	25 77	cloudy
ISTANBUL	20 68	fair	ZURICH	23 73	fair
LAS PALMAS	22 72	fair			
LISBON	17 66	overcast			
LONDON	25 77	showers			
LOS ANGELES	22 72	cloudy			

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

Ecevit Receptive

Caramanlis Asks Turkey For Nonaggression Pact

WASHINGTON, June 4 (UPI) — Greek Premier Constantine Caramanlis yesterday proposed a non-aggression pact with Turkey as a step toward better mutual ties, which are now deeply strained over Cyprus and the Aegean Sea dispute.

"The substance of the pact would be that neither of the two countries would resort to force," Mr. Caramanlis said. "This pact would improve the climate which would then be more favorable to the advancement of the [Greek-Turkish] dialogue."

Mr. Caramanlis said: "I proposed to Turkey in April, 1976, that we sign a treaty of nonaggression and mutual control of armaments. The Turkish government initially accepted my proposals, but later changed its mind and refused even to accept the draft agreement that we sent to it. That proposal stands and always will."

Considered an Anomaly

"We would accept the idea of such a nonaggression pact," Mr. Ecevit said. "Although we must admit it would be somewhat of an anomaly considering that we are two allies. But if Greece thinks it would help, we would certainly be prepared to discuss it. But obviously it should be discussed within the framework of our problems."

Mr. Caramanlis outlined the results of his talks here with President Carter and with Mr. Ecevit before leaving for the United Nations, where he was scheduled to address the UN disarmament conference.

Mr. Caramanlis said that he had had good talks with Mr. Carter, but that they had disagreed over the White House decision to seek an end to the arms embargo against Turkey. Congress imposed the embargo after Turkey, using U.S. arms, intervened in Cyprus in 1974.

Jewish Couple In Moscow Face Stiff Charges

MOSCOW, June 4 (WP) — Soviet authorities have filed criminal charges carrying penalties of up to five years in prison against Vladimir and Mariya Slepaks, prominent figures in the Jewish emigration movement, for Jewfishing a banner reading "Let us out to our son in Israel" on the balcony of their apartment in central Moscow.

Such demonstrations are usually punished, at the most, by 15 days in jail. But this one occurred Thursday at a time of increasing tension with the West and corresponding toughness here.

Furthermore, the Slepaks' protest, conducted from the eighth floor of a building on Gorky Street, just a few blocks from the Kremlin, attracted unprecedented attention. For more than half an hour, plainclothes policemen tried frantically to dislodge the couple and tear down their sign while nearly a thousand passersby — some cheering the police and shouting "They should use a pistol!" — crowded the sidewalks.

Police eventually broke into the apartment, tore the banner into three pieces which floated down to the street below, and arrested both Slepaks. The charge, technically known as "malicious hooliganism," became known yesterday when Mrs. Slepak, a physician, was released pending trial. Her husband, an electronics engineer, remained in custody.

Guerrilla Slays Two Rhodesian Missionaries

PLUMTREE, Rhodesia, June 4 (AP) — Two Roman Catholic missionaries have been shot to death near here by a black gunman described by surviving churchmen as a nationalist guerrilla with a Soviet-made gun.

The gunman was driven off when two other priests, armed with automatic weapons, fired back from the verandah of their mission near Rhodesia's border with Botswana.

The mission was run by five members of the Rome-based Maronite Congregation. One of the slain missionaries was a German national. The other was Swiss.

More than 20 white missionaries, mostly Catholics, have been slain in the six-year guerrilla war.

After the shooting, the Embakwe mission was evacuated and officials said it was likely to remain closed like many others along the borders of Botswana and Zambia. The missionaries are not replaced by an acceptable peacekeeping force.

In Lubumbashi there was deep apprehension among expatriate workers about their future after the announcement that the French legionnaires will be withdrawn.

Some of the 4,000 expatriates there have indicated in interviews recently that they and most others would pull out if the legionnaires are not replaced by an acceptable peacekeeping force.

The Moroccan troops being flown to Shaba are battle-tested. Many fought against Israel in the 1973 Middle East war and against Algerian-armed guerrillas in the former Spanish Sahara. Moroccan troops also helped put down a rebel invasion of Shaba 14 months ago.

"We assess the matter in a different way," Mr. Caramanlis said. "President Carter seems to believe if the embargo is lifted, the solution of the problems will be facilitated. I believe if the embargo is lifted the problem will be further complicated. But in all other issues we had a very friendly and useful discussion."

Security Fears Stressed

Emphasizing Greece's security fears, Mr. Caramanlis said that he urged Mr. Carter to do nothing to upset the military balance between Greece and Turkey.

Presumably, this means that he urged Mr. Carter not to sell F-16s to Turkey. Both Greece and Turkey currently employ older generation aircraft — F-4s, F-5s and F-104s.

On the Cyprus issue, Mr. Caramanlis said that he urged Mr. Ecevit to improve the proposals put forward by Turkish Cypriot leader Rauf Denktaş, but that he got no reaction.

He discouraged the idea, discussed by some U.S. diplomats, that Greece join in a four-sided meeting with Turkey, Cyprus and Turkish Cypriot representatives.

"Cyprus is discussed between the two [Greek and Turkish] communities," he said. "Cyprus is an independent state. But Athens and Ankara can provide good advice to the two communities."

Asked if he was optimistic or pessimistic about the future, Mr. Caramanlis replied: "In my view, everything depends on Turkey."

Ice Cream Truck Theft Licks Police

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 4 (UPI) — A young woman has absconded with more than 50 gallons of ice cream.

Police said that the woman took \$238 worth of ice cream Wednesday from a truck and loaded it into a stolen car. The woman, the car and the ice cream have not been seen since.

Police said that several people saw the woman, believed to be about 20, transferring the ice cream and that one walked over to find out what was going on. The woman told him that she was stealing the ice cream and then invited him to have some before driving off.

Zaire Takes A Key Town

(Continued from Page 1)

to enlist support from Western powers and from China to help put down numerous separatist movements within Zaire, the former Belgian Congo.

After his meeting with Mr. Huang, Mr. Mobutu told him, "It is in adversity that one learns one's friends."

Mr. Mobutu said that Moscow and Havana were "using all means to poison the atmosphere and destabilize Zaire and its institutions." Mr. Mobutu and President Carter have charged that Cuba actively supported the Shaba invasion.

The government news agency AZAP announced yesterday that 350 officer cadets recaptured Mushshasha, on the Benguela railroad between the town of Kolwezi and the Angolan frontier.

Mr. Mobutu ordered his troops to attack the town after his intelligence services reported that the rebels killed 60 white hostages taken with them in their retreat from the Kolwezi, the mining center of Shaba, the government newspaper Eli Elima said.

A government soldier was reported killed and three injured in the Mushshasha fighting. The rebels, who reportedly suffered heavy losses, are withdrawing toward their bases in Angola by way of the Zambian border town of Mwinilunga, the paper said.

Expected Withdrawal

Mr. Mobutu said that France's decision to start withdrawing its forces from Shaba this week had not come as a surprise and that he had discussed the matter with French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

He acknowledged diplomatic difficulties with Belgium, but underlined that the two countries still have a special relationship. Mr. Mobutu on Thursday sharply attacked Belgium for the hospitality it offers Zairean opposition leaders and the freedom it allows them in distributing statements through the press, radio and television.

In Lubumbashi there was deep apprehension among expatriate workers about their future after the announcement that the French legionnaires will be withdrawn.

Some of the 4,000 expatriates there have indicated in interviews recently that they and most others would pull out if the legionnaires are not replaced by an acceptable peacekeeping force.

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Inmates in N.Y. Prison

White-Collar Convicts Ashamed

By Tom Goldstein
NEW YORK (NYT) — A year ago, they were respectable men, middle managers, professionals, owners of small businesses, earning \$30,000, \$40,000 or more a year. Now they are men without names. They feel a deep shame, and as they sit in a prison chapel at Rikers Island, they looked mostly at the floor. They are white-collar criminals; and they spoke only on the condition that they would not be identified.

Rape. Is this going to happen to me?
"When you come in, you are frightened," said a lawyer who had misused his clients' funds. "They strip you, take all your personal possessions. You are left with nothing."

State Charges

These are three of the five white-collar criminals who agreed to talk about life at "C-76," a 12-year-old prison with a population of 1,700 men who were sentenced on state charges to less than a year in jail. Most of the white-collar criminals convicted in state courts go to Rikers.

They are not presidents or chief executives of large corporations. When such people get into trouble, it is most likely for running afoul of a federal statute. If convicted and sentenced for such crimes as securities fraud, banking violations or tax evasion, they would be sent to federal prison.

That is not to say that many prominent crooks have not spent time at Rikers — although it is hard to know just who or for how long, inasmuch as Rikers does not keep track of its alumni. Its business graduates almost never return, for in white-collar crimes the first time an offender is caught is usually the last.

There is no formal attempt to rehabilitate white-collar criminals. Rehabilitation is considered to have little relevance to crimes committed by intelligent individuals who can carefully weigh the anticipated costs and benefits of illegal activity.

Boring, Scary

The white-collar offenders at Rikers are punished and stigmatized, and for them, life in prison is boring, frustrating, scary, disorienting and degrading.

The entrepreneur, who has suffered three heart attacks, com-

plained about the starchy foods. He skips lunch. "I won't eat that swill," he said. He earns \$6 a week in a clerical job, and uses most of that to bribe a cook to slip him scrambled eggs in the morning. Just to keep himself occupied, the embezzler works 16 hours a day, 7 days a week, he said. "My days are repetitive. I have to think what day it is. Did I lose my pen Tuesday or Sunday? I've become extremely forgetful, constantly misplacing things."

The prison is within shouting distance of LaGuardia Airport. Planes glide overhead, but Rikers is an isolated world, a closed institution where privacy does not exist. In the dormitory, there are narrow double bunks, and an inmate is no more than an arm's length from his neighbor. The toilets lack doors, and the television set in the dormitory day room is never silent.

These men who were accustomed to wearing suits and ties now wear baggy green uniforms. But they carry with them ingrained attitudes, and they are contemptuous toward the other inmates, 90 percent of whom are black or Hispanic.

"There's very little intelligence here," said the junior executive who is known as "the scholar." "I heard guys arguing last week about how many states there were. One guy said 52 and included Cuba."

"It really knocked me down," said a swindler. "All anyone wants to do is watch cartoons. They live at a level of fantasy."

"It's like old home week for most people here," the lawyer said. "Most people know each other. I don't know anyone."

Everyone leaves C-76 within a year, but the exact discharge date is never certain. "It drives you mad not knowing when," said "the scholar."

Colombia Elects

New President

BOGOTA, June 4 (Reuters) — Colombians voted today to elect a successor to President Alfonso Lopez Michelsen, as troops and police stood by to prevent violence.

The early turnout was light, giving rise to fears of high abstention among the 12.5 million eligible voters.

There are nine contenders but only two are given a chance of winning — Liberal Party candidate Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, 62, and Belisario Bentsur, 55, of the Conservative Party. Mr. Lopez Michelsen, a Liberal elected in 1974, is constitutionally ineligible to seek a new term before 1982.



SPRINT TO SAFETY — Men may like to be chased by women but a photographer wisely scrambles from a determined horde. His dash occurred at start of 6.2-mile race sponsored by a stocking manufacturer in New York Saturday.

Fear of Soho Gang Wars Seen Spur to Porno Raids

LONDON, June 4 (AP) — Scotland Yard detectives are cracking down on Soho, London's red-light district, after newspapers, politicians and other public figures have demanded curbs on pornography and stiffer penalties for vice racketeers.

Detectives seized pornographic films, sex books and other items worth more than £1 million (\$1.8 million) in several raids, a spokesman said, and eight men were detained.

Police said that one of the men is Charlie Grech, a 27-year-old Maltese who operates clubs and sex-movie houses in the square-mile district.

However, informed police sources said that the raids, conducted Thursday, were made because police fear a new gang war for control of the vice operations.

The sources said that Mr. Grech

Tremor in Salonica

SALONICA, Greece, June 4 (UPI) — A strong earth tremor shook Salonica early today but caused no casualties or serious damage, police said.

Ex-General Says Carter Doesn't Consult

By Bernard Weinraub

WASHINGTON, June 4 (NYT) — Maj. Gen. John Singlaub, 56, who was forced into retirement after twice criticizing President Carter, made his first public appearance as a civilian last week and charged that the administration was making major defense decisions without consulting military leaders.

Gen. Singlaub, who retired from the Army on Thursday after more than 35 years, said on Friday that Mr. Carter failed to consult the Joint Chiefs of Staff in deciding to defer production of the neutron bomb as well as on plans to slow the withdrawal of U.S. combat troops from South Korea.

"I have personal knowledge that they [the Joint Chiefs] have been ignored, that they were never consulted," he said in reply to a question at a luncheon sponsored by the American Security Council, a politically conservative group composed largely of retired military officers.

Asked to comment about Gen. Singlaub's remarks, Thomas Ross, a Defense Department spokesman, said, "The views of the Joint Chiefs of Staff were known to the president on both issues at the time he made his decisions."

Retired in April

Gen. Singlaub agreed to early retirement in April after his second public criticism of the administration's foreign policies. He first criticized Mr. Carter's plan to withdraw U.S. combat troops from South Korea and later called the president's decision not to produce the neutron bomb ridiculous and militarily unsound.

After his first public criticism of the president, Gen. Singlaub was

E. Germans Bar Ecology Cyclers

PARIS, June 4 (AP) — East Germany has refused visas to an international group of 50 ecologists who were to begin a bicycle ride tomorrow from Paris to Moscow and back, the organizers announced.

The initiator of the Save Nature ride, Russian-born French ecologist Georges Krassovsky, 63, said that the East German authorities refused to allow foreign cyclists into the country.

The group plans to cross East Germany by train early in July and then ride through West Berlin before boarding another train to the Polish border. The group is due in Moscow on Aug. 5 and plans to return to Paris via Scandinavia.

In Major Defense Decisions

relieved of his post as chief of staff of the U.S. command in Korea and transferred to the Army's Forces Command at Fort McPherson in Georgia, where he was chief of staff.

Gen. Singlaub said that both criticisms were inadvertently made public and were the results of misunderstandings with the press about the ground rules for his comments.

"My early retirement was not brought about because I deliberately defied civilian authority," he said. "I should make it clear that I believe in civilian control of the military."

In his comments Friday, he said that Mr. Carter had told him, in a meeting attended by Defense Secretary Harold Brown, that the White House decision to withdraw combat troops from South Korea was made after military advisers

recommended the move and the Joint Chiefs of Staff agreed.

"I gave the secretary a cold stare," Gen. Singlaub said. "The chiefs of staff had not been consulted."

Police Find Weapon Used in Spain Attack

MADRID, June 4 (UPI) — Investigators found an Italian-made 9mm pistol used in the slaying Friday of the wife, brother-in-law and chauffeur of the Turkish ambassador to Madrid, police said yesterday.

The "Beretta" pistol was discovered in a man's handbag underneath a car near the site where three youths opened fire on the ambassador's car, and the ammunition in the bag matched spent cartridges found at the attack scene, the sources said.

Defense Aide Sees Cruise Keeping Jump on Russia

WASHINGTON, June 4 (AP) — William Perry, the Pentagon's research chief, believes that the Cruise missile will be able to penetrate any Soviet air defenses even if the Russians spend tens of billions of dollars trying to defend against it.

"I believe we will be able to sustain the penetrability of the Cruise missiles in the indefinite future under any set of defense responses I'm able to conceive of," Mr. Perry said.

He met with newsmen Thursday to discuss research flights designed to test the vulnerability of air-launched Cruise missiles to various kinds of defenses. Four tests have resulted in some design changes, he said. Three more tests are planned.

The Cruise missile, a 21-foot-long pilotless jet, has become a centerpiece of Carter administration strategic-weapons planning since President Carter canceled the B-1 bomber almost a year ago and chose to push for Cruise missiles mounted on B-52 bombers instead.

7,000-Weapon Attack

Mr. Perry estimated that it would take the Russians seven or eight years to develop a significant threat to the Cruise missiles, which could attack the Soviet Union with 7,000 nuclear-tipped weapons at subsonic speeds a few hundred feet above ground.

Even if the Russians develop a new defense system, Mr. Perry said, "We would... produce a second-generation Cruise missile equipped with electronic devices to jam and

Combination Defense

Combined with the SA-10, which would defend key targets from deep within the Soviet Union, the Russians probably would have to deploy a combination of advanced high-performance jet interceptor aircraft and airborne-warning and control planes designed to hit attacking airplanes and missiles attempting to sneak in below radar coverage along the perimeter of Soviet territory.

Mr. Perry estimated that a thick defense of SA-10 missiles could cost the Soviet Union \$30 billion and that 50 to 100 airborne-warning aircraft, similar to those now being built by the United States, would cost \$10 billion. He gave no estimate for the cost of producing a new interceptor fighter or adapting present aircraft to attack B-52 bombers serving as mother ships for the Cruise missiles.

The Carter administration is considering adaptation of wide-bodied jet transport planes to carry Cruise missiles. Such planes could launch as many as 60 of the missiles, compared with 20 mounted on B-52s.

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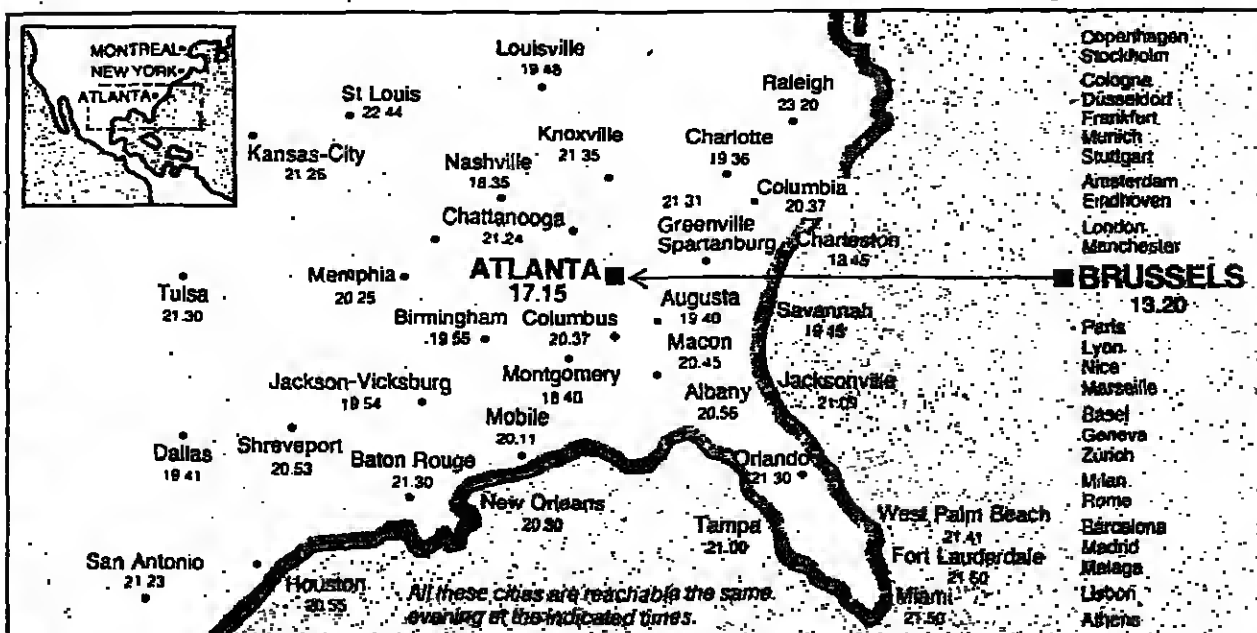
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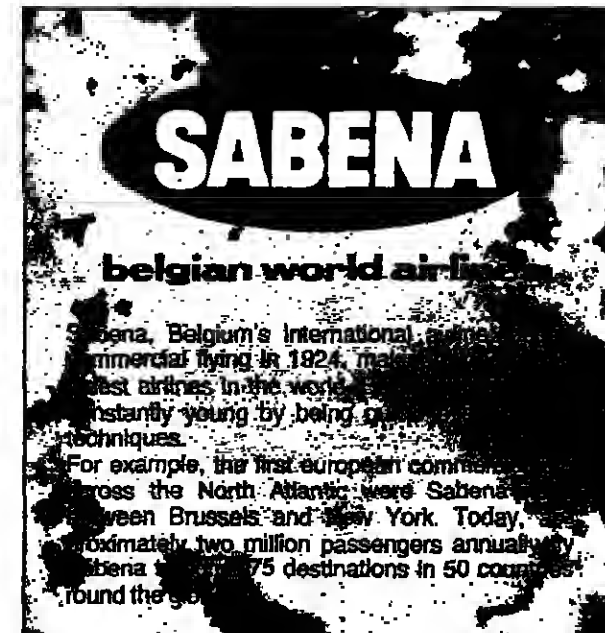


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U.S. 'Reverse-Discrimination' Decision Awaited

Court Taking Its Time on Bakke Case

By Jim Mann

WASHINGTON, June 4 — Allan Bakke recently achieved a new measure of distinction, although not one he would have wanted.

On May 23, when the Supreme Court handed down its opinion in an obscure dispute involving elk hunting in Montana, Mr. Bakke's challenge to the constitutionality of so-called "reverse discrimination" became the oldest case still awaiting decision.

Mr. Bakke is the engineer and ex-Marine who says he was denied admission to the University of California's medical school at Davis because he is white. He says that a program under which the university set aside 16 of the 100 places in its incoming class for racial minorities denied him the equal protection of the law.

The justices heard oral arguments in the Bakke case Oct. 12. All of the other 24 cases heard by the court in October, the opening month of the current court term, have been decided.

In fact, the justices have acted upon the overwhelming majority of the cases that were argued last November, December and January, too. And last Wednesday, the court handed down opinions in four cases that were heard in mid-April, more than half a year after the Bakke arguments.

No one, except perhaps the justices themselves, can really say for

sure when the court will finally decide the Bakke case. It might come tomorrow, when the justices next hand down opinions; or it might not come until the court is about to adjourn for the summer in late June or early July.

The long delay and the silence from the justices have helped create a sort of suspense. Inside, at the court's public-information office, there are regularly as many as 20 to 30 calls a day from newspapers, radio stations, campus groups and others asking whether the Bakke decision has been handed down.

Usually, the Supreme Court distributes about 200 copies of a decision on the day it is released. Barrett McGurn, the court's information officer, said last week that he was trying to arrange to have extra

copies printed when the Bakke decision is released.

In recent months, a number of organizations interested in the case have been trying in various ways to influence press coverage of the Bakke decision or the public reaction to it.

The Young Americans for Freedom, a conservative political group, has written a letter to all reporters who cover the Supreme Court. The letter says: "As the only national youth group to support Bakke, we think we have a unique perspective on the case. . . . We hope you'll call on us when the court's decision is announced."

Last month, the American Council on Education, a private group that includes about 1,300 colleges and universities among its members, called a press conference at which it urged that special care be taken with news stories and headlines about the Bakke case.

Fears "Overreaction" The council, which supports an increase in minority enrollments at universities, said it does not want press coverage of the ruling to set off an "overreaction."

Jack Pettison, president of the council, also proposed that the Supreme Court release its ruling on the Bakke case a day in advance, with a prohibition on any publication or broadcast for 24 hours. The idea would be to give reporters a day to study the opinion in the sensitive case before writing their stories.

Such embargoes are commonly employed when private reports are released. But there are few people who think the Supreme Court's formal action on the Bakke case could be kept secret in Washington. (Mr. McGurn said that Mr. Pettison's proposal "just doesn't seem practical.")

News organizations are making their own preparations. Joseph Rauh Jr., a veteran Washington civil-rights lawyer — who has defended the "affirmative-action" programs that Mr. Bakke is challenging — said he has already received a number of requests to write newspaper columns or participate in television programs on the day of the decision.

At the moment, the Bakke case is one of 73 cases the court has heard but not yet decided in the current term. The number of cases still awaiting action is unusually large for this time of year.

The court plans, nonetheless, to finish work on all the cases within the next month. Justice William Brennan Jr. has reportedly already made a reservation for the end of June on the ferry from Woods Hole, Mass., to Nantucket, where he spends his summer vacations.

Los Angeles Times

No-Confidence Vote Defeated in Berlin

BERLIN, June 4 (UPI) — The ruling Social Democratic and Free Democratic Parties yesterday closed ranks and defeated no-confidence motions that were brought against the city government because of a prison escape last week.

The opposition Christian Democrats had introduced the motions against Mayor Dietrich Stobbe and Juergen Baumann, head of the Justice Department, on grounds that they were responsible for the lack of security at Moabit Prison.

U.K. Activists Oppose Flying Tanker Facilities

By R. W. Apple Jr.

LONDON, June 4 (NYT) — Tenacious opposition from British environmentalists has jeopardized a U.S. Air Force plan to station a second squadron of flying tankers in Britain.

Already, the environmentalists have forced cancellation of a Defense Ministry plan to reactivate Greenham Common Air Base, about 45 miles west of London, as a base for the tankers. And a second group of activists is trying to prevent the use of two airfields in the hilly Cotswold hills northwest of the capital.

On Thursday, a Cotswold delegation met Ambassador Kingman Brewster Jr. to protest against the plan. Then hundreds of people from the Cotswolds, inconspicuously led by a Scots piper, marched to the U.S. Embassy and Britain's Defense Ministry. One of their banners proclaimed, "We like the Yanks, but not their tanks."

The protesters have powerful friends. Among the marchers were Anthony Kershaw and Airey

Possible Mideast Function

The Air Force says it wants the tankers — a squadron of 12 to 15 Boeing KC-135s, similar to commercial 707s — as part of NATO's air defenses. They would be used, officials explain, to refuel strike aircraft flying across the Atlantic and to extend the range and payload of planes on missions over Europe.

Diplomatic sources say, however, that the United States has a more important mission for the planes. According to these sources, the proposed squadron, along with another transferred two years ago from Spain to Mildenhall Air Base in East Anglia, could be used in the event of hostilities in the Middle East to refuel transport planes carrying troops and equipment there from the United States.



CHARMING, ISN'T IT? — A snake charmer puts his friends through their paces in one of the attractions of Morocco's Djemaa-el-Fna (Place of the Dead) in Marrakesh. Djemaa-el-Fna, a large open space in the city, also offers scorpion tamers, acrobats, dancers, musicians, soothsayers, con men and story tellers in what constitutes a year-round carnival.

In FBI Agent's Testimony

Letelier Bombing Details Told in U.S.

By Timothy S. Robinson

WASHINGTON, June 4 (WP) — It was about midnight when the Chilean secret police agent slid under the parked car of former Chilean ambassador Orlando Letelier outside his Bethesda, Md., home and attached a bomb, according to court testimony.

For three days the car traveled around the Washington area with the bomb fixed to the car body, an FBI agent testified Friday, until it was detonated by a remote-control device on Sept. 21, 1976. Mr. Letelier and an associate, Ronni Moffitt, were killed.

Portions of the bomb — the blasting cap, in particular — were brought to the United States from Chile by agents of the secret police, known as DINA, and the bomb was assembled in a Washington-area motel with TNT brought from New Jersey by the bombers, according to the testimony.

Two anti-Castro Cuban exiles from northern New Jersey helped in the bombing, according to FBI agent Carter Cornick, and one of those two allegedly detonated the bomb.

Following Mr. Letelier and bombing him were part of a DINA mission to silence the critic of the Chilean military regime headed by Gen. Augusto Pinochet, the agent testified.

The testimony was given during a hearing in New Jersey to deter-

mine whether there is sufficient evidence to extradite one of the exiles, Alvin Ross Diaz of Union City, N.J., to Washington to face conspiracy charges in the bombing case.

U.S. Magistrate Serena Peretti found the evidence supported the

Accused Nazi Is Being Held By Brazil Police

BRASILIA, June 4 (AP) — Accused Nazi war criminal Gustav Franz Wagner has arrived here in police custody as Austria and West Germany filed their requests for his extradition.

The two countries have delivered copies of original arrest warrants to the Foreign Ministry and will follow these documents with formal requests for extradition.

Mr. Wagner, the 66-year-old Austrian-born former SS officer, accused of murdering Jews in Polish extermination camps, fled to Brazil in 1950. He was arrested Tuesday in Sao Paulo.

Spokesmen for both the Austrian and West German Embassies here said their governments were moving quickly to have documents sent here and translated into Portuguese for delivery to the Brazilian Foreign Ministry.

The Austrian government has had an arrest warrant out for Mr. Wagner since 1966 and is expected to argue in its request that Mr. Wagner is an Austrian citizen and should be tried there.

transfer and ordered Mr. Ross sent to Washington. Mr. Cornick's testimony is the first detailed accounting by a U.S. government official of the alleged bombing plot.

Another FBI agent testified that "electric matches," the portions of blasting caps brought to the United States from Chile by Michael Vernon Townley, a U.S.-born DINA agent, had been found in a Union City apartment once occupied by a man identified as Mr. Ross. The agent added that Mr. Townley, named as the agent who placed the bomb, had positively identified the "matches" as being among the same ones he brought from Chile because of the manner in which he modified them.

Malaysian Guilty In Bribery Case

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, June 4 (UPI) — A Malaysian high court yesterday sentenced a retired air force captain to seven years in jail for receiving kickbacks from the Northrop Aircraft Corp. of the United States.

Justice Mohammed Azmi pronounced the sentence after finding retired Capt. Ahmed Shah guilty of accepting a 1 percent commission from Northrop on the sale of 16 F-5E military jet fighters at a cost of \$39.24 million to the Malaysian government three years ago.

He also ordered Ahmed to pay the Malaysian government \$25,374 and released him on bail of \$17,391 pending his appeal to the federal court.

\$10,000 From Talmadge Parties

Senator's Birthday Cash Reportedly Not Declared

By Bill Richards

ATLANTA, June 4 (WP) — Sen. Herman Talmadge, D-Ga., has received thousands of dollars in undeclared gifts in recent years from a private fund set up here more than 30 years ago to handle ticket sales for his annual birthday dinner, according to his associates.

The birthday dinners began in 1946. In the last seven years they have yielded more than \$10,000.

Sen. Talmadge acknowledged two weeks ago that he had received separate smaller donations, which also were not reported, from other friends and constituents during the years.

The Senate Ethics Committee is investigating that assertion, which Sen. Talmadge made publicly. He said that the donations he accepted ranged up to \$25 in cash and came from persons who gave the money to cover his out-of-pocket expenses.

Practice Called Common

According to other Georgia politicians, that practice is fairly common in the state during election campaigns.

J.B. Valentine, counsel to the Ethics Committee, said he was not aware of the size or extent of the senator's birthday gifts. Mr. Valentine said his committee was "still marshaling the facts" and would look into the birthday gifts to Sen. Talmadge when the committee holds its next meeting Thursday.

Neither the birthday money nor the other gifts were reported by the senator in his income tax returns yesterday. The spokesman said that both types of gifts were looked on as individual small presents to Sen. Talmadge and therefore not required to be reported.

No mention of the money appears in the thousands of pages of the senator's financial statements and other documents on file in the Henry County Courthouse in McDonough, Ga., where Sen. Talmadge is involved in a property dispute with his former wife, Betty. Gordon Roberts, a spokesman for Sen. Talmadge, said yesterday that the birthday money was paid to the senator in the form of an annual check. The check was presented at the party with "Happy Birthday" scrawled across it, he said.

Mr. Roberts said the checks averaged about \$1,500 and that none was for more than \$2,000.

Until last year, the parties were held at Sen. Talmadge's estate, Lovejoy, and often were attended by more than 400 guests. Men paid \$25 each and women \$15. After Sen. Talmadge's divorce the party was shifted last year to the Atlanta Hilton Hotel.

Both sides said that their decisions were made with great reluctance and both expressed the hope of reaching a long-term agreement that would provide for the resumption of reciprocal fishing arrangements.

The dispute reflects the absence of clearly defined sea boundaries. The problem was compounded two years ago when both countries extended offshore economic zones from 12 to 200 miles, creating complex and conflicting claims off the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

A State Department statement, expressing regret at Canada's decision, said that the United States was left "with no option" but to retaliate. U.S. officials said that Canadians have failed to implement an interim U.S.-Canadian agreement by their refusal to close the Swiftsure Bank area off the British Columbia coast for conservation purposes.

Canada Bars U.S. Fishing From Territorial Waters

By Dusko Doder

WASHINGTON, June 4 (WP) — Canada imposed a ban on U.S. fishing in Canadian territorial waters effective today and the United States promptly retaliated by closing its waters to Canadian fishermen.

But the two sides have agreed to resume negotiations on a long-term agreement beginning June 19, when Ambassador Marcel Cadieux of Canada will meet with Lloyd Cutler, a Washington lawyer.

The countries have been negotiating sea boundaries in four areas. An Atlantic dispute centers on waters between Nova Scotia and its coasts of Maine and Massachusetts. Three disputed Pacific regions involve the coasts of Washington, Alaska and British Columbia.

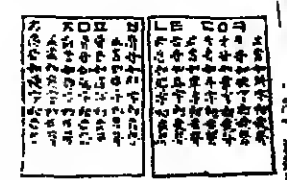
Quake Shakes Japan

TOKYO, June 4 (AP) — A earthquake registering four on the Japanese scale of seven shook western Japan today, the meteorological agency reported. There were no immediate reports of damage or casualties.

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What Others Think Matters

Two Koreas Competing For Foreign Attention

By Andrew H. Malcolm

SEOUL (NYT) — North and South Korea are at war — not mainly, with machine guns and tanks, but with businessmen, politicians and culture.

Around the world, representatives of both sides struggle daily in little-known skirmishes for the attention and business of other countries, especially developing lands with valuable votes in the United Nations and other international forums.

Victories and defeats — measured in trade ties, business contracts, large cultural audiences and new embassies — may go unnoticed elsewhere in the world. They are highly touted, or equally bemused, in the two Koreas.

Zealous competition for support overseas explains in part the congressional influence-buying scandal that has shaken U.S.-South Korean relations.

The efforts to tell the world about themselves are seen by diplomats as expressing a long-delayed national assertiveness. The Korean peninsula's traditional spirit of isolation is no more, to judge by current scoreboards. "We have 300 South Koreans in Gabon," a businessman here boasted, "and the North only has six."

Division Stimulates

The present "stability" of the bitter confrontation between the Communist North under President Kim Il Sung and the South Korean Republic under President Park Chung Hee has made way for the competition for contacts. "I often wonder," a South Korean professor said recently, "if our country wasn't divided, would we be making such a highly motivated drive toward development?"

Militarily, both sides continue their buildup along the 151-mile-long demilitarized zone that divides the North, with its 16 million people, from the South, with its 36 million. Each year, minor clashes take the lives of about 10 soldiers. Elsewhere in the world, the North-South competition is much more vigorous, if less deadly.

Both sides invite a steady stream of overseas officials, journalists, educators and, in the South, tourists to see for themselves the wonders wrought by the host government. Expenses are paid for many, and there are gifts, honorary degrees and banquets. Outbound flights carry professors, officials, businessmen and tons of pamphlets.

"Propaganda aside," a foreign diplomat said, "if you're a little African country and the only thing you know about country A and B is

Nuclear-Power Foes Hold Rally in Sweden

STOCKHOLM, June 4 (UPI) — More than 3,500 people demonstrated against nuclear power here yesterday, demanding the dismantling of Sweden's nuclear power plants.

The demonstrators marched through downtown Stockholm and held a rally in front of parliament. They called for the dismantling of Sweden's seven nuclear power plants, cancellation of further work on six planned plants and development of energy from the sun and wind as alternatives to nuclear power.

that A's foreign minister visited you or it is training a dozen of your civil engineers and B hasn't bothered, who do you think you'll sup on in world forums?"

Interviews, Too

North Korea cannot compete with the prospering South in trade, but special Communist envoys have been sent this year to Burma, Malaysia, Cuba and Nepal. "They try to build up their visibility," an intelligence officer said in the South, "by giving 100 tractors here or buying some palm oil there."

The North's Mangyong Dae art troupe, a kind of circus and dance group, has proved popular. This month a 135-member children's chorus began a six-week tour of Japan.

And President Kim has taken to granting interviews to foreign journalists. "He's shown a fine touch on what will sell overseas," a diplomat noted. "He's appeared mild, reasonable, a regular elder statesman."

President Park of South Korea also grants occasional interviews to carefully selected foreign journalists on whom files are kept to catalogue their sympathies.

Visits and Revisits

Mr. Park's government has conducted a broader effort since the early 1970s. Critics, some of them jailed for opposing Mr. Park, say the public-relations moves are merely costly cosmetics to try to improve the government's poor human-rights image abroad.

"They can repress the critics at home, but not the ones abroad," said former President Yun Po Sun. "So they spend enormous funds, ignoring other pressing needs, to project a false image to foreigners."

The ventures include joint parliamentary leagues linking legislators of other lands with members of the National Assembly here, a rubber-stamp body under Mr. Park's rewritten constitution.

Wide travel by government officials to set up or expand diplomatic and trade ties. South Korean officials noted recently that they maintain links with 102 nations, compared with "only 91" for the North.

The Korean National Museum plans a two-year tour of the United States, ending in New York in 1981 for more than 300 Korean relics considered national treasures.

The government encourages and financially supports "revisits to Korea" by allied soldiers who fought here in the Korean War, as well as by Korean residents of Japan, to see the dramatic changes.

The International Cultural Society of Korea, with the help of a government subsidy and substantial discounts on air transport, publishes a Korean news digest in English and French, and holds cultural and language classes.

Through tax and loan incentives, the government encourages foreign investments by Korean businesses and banks that make diplomatic as well as financial profits. And students are brought here from the Third World to learn Korean technology.

"Korea has reached the stage where it can demonstrate its national strength and prosperity to the world," said Grace Kim, a cultural society staff member. "Given the crucial role of outside influence in Korean history, what others think about us is still very, very important."



ALLONS ENFANTS — Japanese Premier Takeo Fukuda is all smiles as he receives a kiss from a member of the French National Opera ballet troupe which is currently touring Japan. In return for the kiss and the flowers, Mr. Fukuda sang the Marseillaise in French for the visitors.

Argentina to Boost Sales Of Grain, Cotton to China

By Juan de Onis

BUENOS AIRES, June 4 (NYT) — Argentina has signed trade agreements that should greatly increase its grain and cotton exports to China.

As signed in Peking last week by Minister of Economy Jose Alfredo Martinez de Hoz, the agreements provide for exports of 1 million tons of grain and 25,000 tons of cotton each year from 1979 to 1981.

The announcement received front-page headlines in newspapers here, a sign of the importance the military government attaches to the new ties. Chinese authorities also appeared to regard this trade connection as important. Mr. Martinez de Hoz was received Tuesday by Teng Hsiao-ping, the vice premier who is seen as the architect of China's more liberal economic relations.

Argentina established full diplomatic relations with China in 1972, and in years of heavy Chinese foreign purchases has sold up to \$90 million worth of grain to China, as in 1974. Fulfillment of the new export figures for grain and cotton would represent annual sales of over \$150 million.

First Structured Links

This is the first time that commercial relations have been structured with trade goals, a financial agreement between the Bank of China and the Argentine National Bank to clear trade payments, and a maritime agreement providing that cargo will be carried equally.

Copter Crash Kills 15

ABU DHABI, June 4 (UPI) — Government experts today began an investigation into the causes of a weekend helicopter crash that killed 15 persons, the Emirates News Agency said. The U.S.-made Bell 212 helicopter plunged into the sea about 67 kilometers off the coast of Abu Dhabi yesterday.

by Argentine and Chinese shipping.

Argentine trade analysts expect China to import between 3 and 6 million tons of wheat. The agreement setting annual grain exports of 1 million tons is a minimum.

Mr. Martinez de Hoz reportedly obtained agreement from Chinese foreign trade authorities for an Argentine industrial mission to visit China. The Chinese expressed interest in Argentine farm machinery and port dredging equipment.

China's exports to Argentina have been negligible, and a trade mission will come here under the agreements.

Seoul CIA Aide Had Big U.S. Accounts

By Charles R. Babcock

WASHINGTON, June 4 (UPI) — The top South Korean CIA official in Washington, opened personal bank accounts last fall with deposits — mostly cash — totaling more than \$250,000.

The official, Chung Tae Dong, who is listed as special assistant to the Korean ambassador here, refused to comment on the purpose of the fund under his control.

An embassy spokesman also declined comment except to say that any large amounts in Mr. Chung's accounts are official, rather than personal, funds. None of the money has been spent on lobbying members of Congress, the spokesman added.

A House investigating committee has been seeking testimony from another Korean diplomat, former Ambassador Kim Dong Jo, who is suspected of making cash payments to as many as 10 current House members.

Another Large Account

Mr. Kim also kept large cash balances to personal accounts during his tenure in Washington from

NEW YORK, June 4 (UPI) —

China has gangs of young toughs who avoid labor in the countryside, despite authority of any kind, make a career of street fighting, keep molls, and admire Stalin and Hitler, according to a report in American Spectator magazine.

There have been unsubstantiated reports about these gangs but now their existence has been verified, according to Miriam London, a research assistant in Chinese studies, and her husband, Dr. Ivan London, professor of psychology at Brooklyn College. Their interview with a refugee street tough from a city deep in China's interior appears in the current issue of the magazine.

The Londons call the young man Peng, which is not his real name, because he still has relatives in China, some of whom helped him and his parents leave China this year. The family has since made its way to New York where the Londons interviewed Peng.

Peng told the Londons that he had nine years of schooling before he was sent to a state farm where the housing was "rotten" — no glass in the windows, no ceiling, a leaky roof, straw to sleep on — and the food was worse. He fled to his home after a week and was supported by his parents. His life became that of the streets.

Sealed Mouth

"A small gang may have 10 members — a bigger gang 20 or 30," Peng told the Londons. "Rule No. 1 for joining a gang is a sealed mouth. When the police nab you, not a word must leak out. Don't admit anything. If it's discovered that a fellow has blabbed, he'll get fixed. . . I mean bloodletting — two or three stabs."

"Rule No. 2 is absolute obedience. Let me tell you, it's a real organization. Obedience means when you're ordered to find a certain person and bring him to a certain place — for a fight or any other reason — you've got to do it and know how to do it. If you fail, you get beaten up and there'll be more bloodletting."

"Even girls joined — all without jobs. You know, they're given everything by the gang. . . in short, food and clothes. When a girl's in

trouble, she goes to the gang for

protection or revenge. Sometimes the girl will join in an open robbery."

Peng listed the gangs' activities as stealing, gambling, fighting, whoring, gangsterism, kidnapping, swindling, and blackmailing. He said that when caught, criminals get no more than three months in jail. Sometimes they only have to write authorities a "letter of self-examination." Punishment for a political crime is much more severe.

"The slightest hint of a political deviation is enough to give you two years, he said."

Peng did not admit to being involved in criminal activity, saying that his gang was just a group of

Ruling Permits Reporters' Lure Of Japan Aides

TOKYO, June 4 (WP) — Japan's Supreme Court, to the only ruling it has ever issued on freedom of gathering news, has declared that a reporter may, within the bounds of criminal law and social custom, entice government officials to disclose state secrets.

Although the ruling represented a major victory for the constitutional guarantee of freedom of the press, the reporter that it affected was found guilty of exceeding the bounds of social custom.

The ruling was made Friday in an appeal by Takichi Nishiyama, 46, a former reporter for a Mainichi newspaper, who obtained copies of three secret Foreign Ministry documents from a female secretary of the deputy vice foreign minister in 1971. Nishiyama used sexual favors to entice the secretary, Kikuko Hasumi, 47, to provide the documents.

Judge Seiichi Kishi and a panel of four judges unanimously held that "trampling upon the dignity of the character" of a source goes beyond the bounds of social custom. They ruled that Nishiyama had "trampled upon the dignity" of Mrs. Hasumi's character.

the United States. This raises the possibility that the Koreans were transferring to Mr. Chung money that had been controlled by the defector, Sohn Ho Young.

There is no ready explanation for the source of the later \$148,000 cash savings account deposit, though investigators have found it has not been uncommon for the Korean government to send large amounts of currency to its embassy by diplomatic pouch.

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Checking Account Basier

A checking account which Chung opened last Sept. 26 at the same bank branch with a deposit of \$107,656.09 has shown more activity, according to the records. It had a balance in late March of about \$38,000.

The checking account was opened shortly after a KCIA official in New York sought asylum in

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The role of integrity

Avoid cynicism like the plague. Always be fair and above board in your dealings with your customers. Don't conceal facts. If you quote a price that suddenly changes to your disadvantage, honor it. Even if it means you have to take a washing. Never misrepresent a product's origin or destination. Sooner or later you'll be found out. And when you are, your reputation for absolute probity will have been tarnished. Make sure everyone on your staff conducts all transactions with total candor. It's not only moral. It's good business, sometimes not in the short run but always in the long run.

Selecting your overseas personnel

Screen your offshore managers and agents carefully. Since your control over them is limited, it is imperative that you hire people with initiative. Self-starters.

Never hire anyone out of desperation. Cover the area as best you can from another office and wait until the right person comes along.

Train them carefully until they're familiar with every aspect of your business. And monitor them constantly. Most important, put them into entrepreneurial situations—in which they can become affluent if they perform well. And get rid of them fast if they don't.

Always hire nationals of the country in which they'll be working. People who know local laws, customs, markets, political and economic conditions. But people who are also international in outlook—not parochial.

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The Navy's Nuclear Obsession

Since the early 1970s, the United States Navy has been the country's favored service, yearly receiving billions more than the Army and Air Force. Yet it has never been in worse trouble. The number of ships has fallen to the lowest level in a half-century, just as the Soviet Union has begun to mount a naval challenge. And the effort to rebuild the fleet, still by far the world's most powerful, has evoked charges of mismanagement, cost overruns and delay — and a quarrel over priorities among air, undersea and surface admirals. The disparity has also led to bitter conflicts with Pentagon and White House budget planners.

President Carter, the first Annapolis graduate to reach the White House, has tried to slow the Navy's shipbuilding program until the admirals decide what they want. The sailors have sought a little help from their friends in Capitol Hill. The House has voted \$2.4 billion for a fifth nuclear-powered supercarrier — which the Nixon and Ford Administrations had also worked to block — plus \$1.1 billion for a nuclear-fueled cruiser and extra fighter planes, which the Carter administration opposes.

The only hope now of stopping the 90,000-ton nuclear carrier and the rest of the extravagance lies with the Senate. Its Armed Services Committee has approved the carrier but Carter is offering a substitute, a "mid" or middle-sized, 60,000-ton oil-fired carrier which would cost about \$1 billion less yet carry the same modern aircraft. It is a compromise the Senate would be wise to accept.

Still, the critical question remains: Do big carrier fleets still make sense? Although carrier admirals deny it, there is already doubt about the ability of the big carrier to survive attack from land-based aircraft and to project air power against the Soviet Union from nearby locations. And a transformation of naval warfare is beginning to extend the danger. Consider the reconnaissance satellites that now feed data to the precision guidance systems on Soviet vessels and planes.

For the time being, carriers remain useful floating air bases. They enable the Navy to outmatch the Soviet fleet on the high seas, to deal with brush-fire wars, to show the flag in peacetime, to deter hostilities. But unlike the submarine that nuclear propulsion enables to travel over vast distances, carriers gain only marginally from nuclear engines; they must be accompanied by many oil-burning escort vessels and can average speeds no faster than the slow tankers needed to refuel their planes.

The addition of one new mid carrier could provide all the carrier strength needed for the foreseeable future. The Navy now has three nuclear carriers, a fourth building, and eight big conventional carriers that are to be modernized. That will mean 12 big carriers until the end of the century, while Russia has none and is building none.

Meanwhile, as a study by the Congressional Budget Office points out, "the fundamental issue is whether the United States wishes to buy naval forces designed to approach and attack the U.S.S.R. in the face of heavy defenses or to concentrate effort on insuring that we can keep the sea lanes open" to the allies in Europe. Big carriers are not needed for the latter role.

Hundreds of ships, including replacement needs, will have to be built before the end of the century to increase the number of vessels from 460 to more than 500. Cost must surely be a factor in this process; five conventional-power escorts could be built for the price of the nuclear cruiser the House has just grandly voted to finance.

The Carter Administration is, rightly, giving first priority to shoring up the NATO allies and U.S. forces in Europe to counter the Soviet buildup there. That means more funds for the Army and the Air Force. The Navy's first task is to meet the Soviet submarine threat and keep the Atlantic sealanes open. Another nuclear carrier and cruiser would only divert funds and effort from that vital mission.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Difficult Demand on Seoul

South Korea ought not to be too quick in dismissing the appeal by the House of Representatives for the testimony of former ambassador Kim Dong Jo, who is accused of bribing various congressmen.

The appeal, made in a resolution that carried 311 to 46, was constructed with an eye to reducing both the embarrassment and the political risk to Seoul inherent in a blunter approach. Ambassador Kim would not have to come to the U.S. — that spares him not only a certain humiliation but the threat of a perjury charge. He would not have to appear in the same room, face to face, with the House Ethics Committee's special prosecutor, so long as the possibility of follow-up questioning was not lost. He would have prior assurances that he would not be questioned about anything other than possible misconduct by citizens of the United States. And he would not have to testify under oath — if he could provide the committee with "comparable means of assuring reliability."

Not only did the House go far to prevent Ambassador Kim from losing face. It also proceeded carefully in informing South Korea of what the penalty for non-cooperation might be. The resolution seeking the testimony is not binding. It refers to a possible cutoff of non-military aid but it does so respectfully.

The same sense of service to country, we suggest, ought to animate the Korean government now. The tactical requirements are different, but the strategic aim — to insure a continuing trusting relationship with the United States — remains the same. We think Seoul would be putting that whole relationship at unnecessary risk by turning the House down. That cannot be to its true advantage.

WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Ineptitude in Africa

The NATO summit in Washington will have demonstrated to the Russians just how planless and divided the Western nations are in deciding how to counter their adventurist policies in Africa. Even more worrying is the effect in some African leaders, not themselves unfriendly to the West. They have been upset by the half-baked idea (hatched in public) that the NATO powers should assist a Pan-African peacekeeping force. Since no force yet exists, it will now inevitably carry the label "made by NATO," if and when it is formed.

Western ineptitude in handling the challenging problems of Africa still remains the strongest card Moscow has to play. Meanwhile, the delicate situation in Zaire does call for some urgent action. If Zaire's total collapse is to be avoided, it will need both mili-

tary and economic support. The question is whether such support should be given to General Mobutu.

His regime is unsavory and unpopular. But Mobutu is not just a man of straw. For all his faults, he has contributed substantially to rescuing the hapless old Congo. He has a number of important African allies, and cannot simply be written off.

The Paris meeting should agree to provide funds to help rescue Zaire's economy; but the Western nations should not assume a military role, except to provide logistical support to an African peacekeeping force.

But it is crucial that any offer of assistance by the Paris meeting should make it clear that the Western nations have no vested interest in keeping Mobutu in power. Their support should be for Zaire, not for the Mobutu regime.

—From the Observer (London).

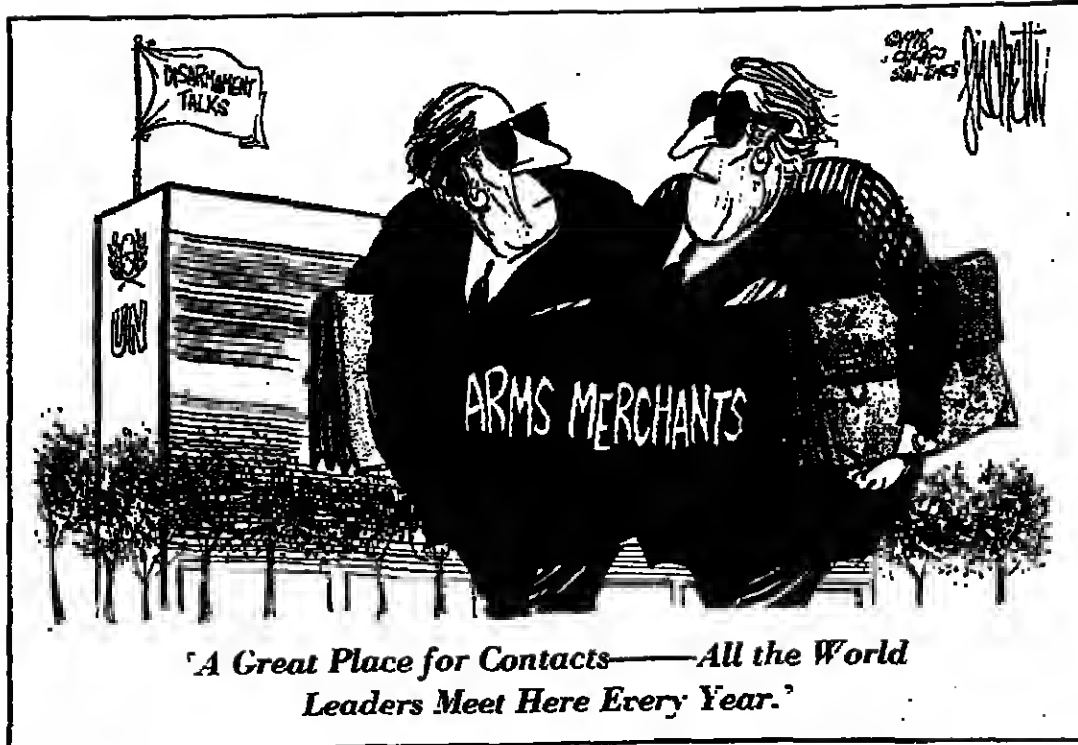
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
June 5, 1903

PARIS—Never in the memory of habitues had there been such an ardent competition for seats or such a large gathering for the official reception of a new member in the Academie Française as for the consecration of Mr. Emile Rostand's "immortality" yesterday. Mme. Sarah Bernhardt and Miss Bartet, "La Divine Bartet," were among the first to arrive for the event.

Fifty Years Ago
June 5, 1928

WASHINGTON—Leading Western Republicans expressed their view here today that the farmers of the corn belt are prepared to vote Democratic rather than support a Republican nominee pledged to uphold the administration's agricultural policy. Aroused by President Coolidge's veto of a farm relief measure, the farmers are preparing to fight desperately at the Republican Convention for an endorsement of the ill-fated agricultural bill.



Detection: A Nuclear Threshold

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — Government today has a parching thirst for the appearance of achievement that will dispel doubts, including self-doubts, about its competence. That thirst probably explains, in part, the Carter administration's decision to ask the Soviet Union to agree to a five-year ban on testing nuclear weapons. Another explanation is that the administration is untroubled by asymmetrical consequences of cosmically symmetrical agreements.

A full test ban would be unverifiable; it would prevent the United States from conducting appropriate tests to confirm the continued reliability of nuclear weapons stockpiles; and it would jeopardize the U.S. ability to maintain its competence in nuclear weapons technology.

Testing in the atmosphere has been banned for 15 years. In 1974, the United States and the Soviet Union agreed to a 150-kiloton limit on underground tests. There would be little opposition to lowering the threshold drastically, perhaps to five kilotons.

Unverifiable But at approximately that point a limit becomes unverifiable. The threshold of detection depends, in part, on whether testing takes place in rock or porous soil. But significant tests can involve blasts too small or muffled to distinguish from earthquakes and other seismic events that produce "background noise" in the earth. And a single test is normally enough to confirm a new weapon design or the reliability of old weapons.

When fighting for confirmation as arms negotiator, Paul Warnke said that he believed that "an agreement which is not verifiable is worse than no agreement." Of course the Soviets will agree to on-site inspection of a minimal, face-saving sort — sufficient, that is, to save face for U.S. negotiators.

But it is inconceivable that the Soviets will accept thorough, rigorous inspection and mechanical verification measures of the sort that would be necessary to prevent the administration's proposal from being "worse than no agreement."

The Soviet Union has not transformed its attitudes about inspection. So, a depressing aspect of the

test ban debate in the United States will be the administration's unwillingness to maintain its intellectual integrity while arguing for its own proposal.

Proof Testing A complete test ban would be imprudent because it would prevent not only U.S. testing for new developments, but also "proof testing" of the sort needed to maintain confidence in the reliability of the deterrent. Nuclear weapons are extraordinarily complex, and are composed of materials subject to deterioration. Unpredictable things go wrong. Checks of some U.S. weapons have revealed problems that have required significant corrective work, including final "proof tests."

Were a complete test ban verifiable by U.S. technical means, or were the Soviet Union an open society in which cheating by the government might be leaked to an alert and independent press, the end of "proof testing" might be acceptable, and even advantageous to the United States. The mutual degradation of nuclear stockpiles over several decades might enhance deterring because it would inhibit planning for an aggressive war.

But the Soviet Union is not an open society, and it is not fastidious about adhering to international agreements. So an unverifiable ban on testing would be asymmetrical, and detrimental to the United States.

It also would involve another unacceptable asymmetry: It would complicate — but only for the United States — the conservation of scientific skills important to na-

tional security. It would make nuclear-weapons development an uninteresting profession, and U.S. scientists and laboratories would increasingly devote themselves to other tasks. The Soviet government can order scientists around, as it does other conscript labor.

Doubts About U.S.

It is said that a U.S.-Soviet agreement not to test would discourage nuclear proliferation because non-nuclear nations would feel inhibited in testing and, hence, in development. But many of the nations that could choose to develop nuclear weapons — South Africa, South Korea, Taiwan, Israel, Pakistan, Iran — have hitherto considered their security closely linked to U.S. policy. For such nations, the strongest incentive to develop nuclear weapons — much stronger than the hypothetical, inhibiting power of a U.S.-Soviet test ban — is doubt about the reliability of the United States. Such doubt is intensified by U.S. proposals as imprudent as the administration's test ban proposal.

Given that the proposal is unverifiable and asymmetrical in its consequences, the most plausible explanation of it is that the administration believes unequal restraints on the United States are valuable because U.S. weapons are a threat, and perhaps the principal threat, to peace. And the administration probably believes that reducing the 150-kiloton threshold by "only" 145 kilotons would contaminate its "achievements." This paraded administration's method of quenching its thirst for achievement only deepens doubt about its judgment.

Letters

Zambia on Rhodesia

The article entitled "Kaunda Loyalty to Principle or Friend?" (H.T., May 24) by Stephen S. Rosenfield glosses over very important points in the evolution of events in Rhodesia and as such I feel some comments are called for.

According to the agreement of March 3 in Rhodesia, no changes in the military, judiciary and civil services will take place for the first ten years or more of the indepen-

dent Zimbabwe. Everybody knows that the three services are vital instruments of power that make a difference between a colony and an independent state.

By accepting the internal agreement, Bishop Muzorewa, Rev. Sibhile and Chief Chirau accepted to continue the Smith regime without Smith.

The independence of Zimbabwe under these conditions will not be an independence that frees people but one that binds them to the

Birdie for Brezhnev: Can Moscow Bring Duffers Up to Par?

By James Reston

NEW YORK—The first hot weather or silly-season news of the year comes from Moscow. It was announced there the other day that Armand Hammer of Texas, Russia's favorite capitalist, had offered to build the first 18-hole championship golf course in the Soviet Union, and that the offer had been accepted personally by President Leonid Brezhnev. No doubt they will call it the Hammer and Sickle Country Club.

This may be Moscow's biggest mistake since the Ribbentrop-Molotov pact. Everything about golf goes against the Soviet view of life. Golf is not a collective but a highly individualistic enterprise. It takes land out of agricultural production, it diverts an inordinate amount of time from work, separates families, encourages excessive drinking, and leads inevitably to self-doubt and long agonies of psychological depression.

This is not exactly what the Soviet Union needs, considering all its other problems. No doubt Hammer made his offer in the spirit of détente and the reduction of international tensions, but golf is an addiction, like vodka, and produces more physical and mental tensions than any other form of human activity, with the possible exception of sex.

Subversive Be very careful with this deal, Mr. Brezhnev. If you're worried about the invasion of ideas and habits from the West, golf may be the most subversive of them all. It is a game of traps, pitfalls, bushes, and ambushes, defying all biological facts. But it is the Soviet Academy of Sciences and they will tell you that it goes against all the laws of physics to swing the human body around in curves, and still hit a small ball straight onto narrow little rivulets of green grass surrounded by Saharas of sand. The history of this devilish conspiracy should be sufficient warning to any prudent Communist. As is well known, golf was invented by the Church of Scotland as a punishment for the sinful nature of man. After the border wars, it was Scotland's revenge for the arrogance of England, and there are historians of sound mind who hold it directly responsible for the decline of the British Empire.

Even today, wherever you find hither strife in the world, you will usually find golf: Ireland, South Africa, Rhodesia, Israel, India, and Pakistan. The first thing your

bearded huddy, Fidel Castro, did when he seized power in Cuba was to close down the Havana Country Club and plow up every other golf course on that island. By this act alone, he liberated over 40,000 Cubans for the conquest of Africa.

Brezhnev has clearly not considered the basic conflict between golf, an expensive, elitist sport, and the Constitution of the USSR. To such according to his needs, etc., as the Soviet Constitution says, would require that all Soviet citizens have a golf handicap of at least 40, and that the Hammer Memorial Country Club course would be available to everybody. At tee-off time, this could be quite a problem in Moscow.

Tee and Big Macs

Even so, introducing golf into the Soviet Union has its points. It would demonstrate to the world during the 1980 Olympic Games in Moscow that the USSR has finally accepted the three great Scottish inventions: golf, whiskey, and McDonald's hamburgers, but that it also has the authority to amend the golfing rules of the royal and ancient golf club at St. Andrews in Scotland.

What the game of golf needs, as any club can tell you, is a whole new set of rules and golf-course architects. We need the authority of the state to rescue all golfers from adversity. We need fairways as wide as the Soviet Union.

Anybody can tell you that all golfers want the elimination of bunkers. We also want computerized clubs that won't slice or hook, magnetic golf balls that sink into larger magnetic holes, even if we're off line, and above everything, the elimination of the four-foot, downhill, downhill putt.

If you could do this on Hammer's new Moscow golf course, Comrade Brezhnev, maybe it would be alright, but you'd better be careful. Let him build it with the widest possible fairways, no traps, no high rough, no glass-fast greens, and no publicity.

You may be able to deal with the Chinese, who have produced 900 million people partly because they stayed home and didn't play golf, and you may be able to handle the Japanese, who are nutty about golf, but you can't conquer the wild and conquer golf at the same time. You will have to choose between Hammer and his golfing anvil. The guess here is that you can either conquer the world or learn to play golf, but that you can't do both.

Getting Help

As a U.S. scientist conducting research in Africa for the past 15 months I feel I have been exposed to an area of U.S. government policy in which the individual, citizen, consumer, or whatever, so important at home, becomes neglected. It is common knowledge abroad that if a U.S. citizen needs help in anything but a passport renewal he should go to a British or French embassy rather than a U.S. one.

Recently I have met a number of Americans and others who were in Kolwezi during the recent invasion. To save face with a so-called democratic leader, Mobutu Sese Seko, the U.S. government delayed evacuation of citizens to the point where several lost their lives and must lose all their possessions, loot by Mobutu's troops. While France and Belgium moved quickly to aid citizens the U.S. embassy in Zaire told evacuated Americans to keep quiet about the details of their "rescue."

Having said this, the truth emerges: namely that President Kaunda, like all other African leaders stands on the principle of independence for Zimbabwe. He agrees with the Patriotic Front that the March 3 agreement does not answer the aspirations of the people. Africans feel that the people of Zimbabwe deserve an independence that frees them to deal with obstacles on the road to progress and development. The March 3 agreement will produce an independence that ties their hands in this regard.

The Cuban factor as far as Zambia is concerned will come in at a point where Zambia's independence is threatened by the spill over of the war in Zimbabwe, should an answer to the present problem not be found. It is a matter of fact that we reserve the right under those circumstances to call any friend to help us.

ISAAC R.B. MANDA, Ambassador, Embassy of Zambia, Paris.

HENRY CUMMINGS, Monrovia.

On the Air

Re your article, "War of the Airwaves: Italy vs. France" (H.T., May 31), we wish to point out that Radio Confederal, Bordighera, is very much not "out of business" as was stated in your report. We expect to be back on the air, with more power, in coming weeks.

MICHAEL E.L. HALL, General Manager, United Broadcasting Co. of Italy, Rome.

Too Much NATO?

NATO takes over Washington! NATO rearming to the teeth! NATO seeks role in Africa! Whatever happened at the worldwide UN disarmament conference last week?

RICHARD SULLIVAN, Villeneuve, France.



INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
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International Herald Tribune, S.A. au capital de 9.230.000 F.R.C. Paris No. 11 B
2112 181, avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly sur Seine. Tél. 717-1243
Téléc. 912718 Herald Paris Cables: Herald, Paris
Le Directeur de la publication: Walter M. Taylor.
Daily except Sunday
In U.S.A.—Subscription price \$235 yearly
Second class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. (1101) 1978 International
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Commission Paritaire No. 34 231

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Sudan President Woos Opponents

Numeiri Tries to Deal With Enemies

By John Darnton

KHARTOUM, The Sudan (NYT) — In an experiment that is catching the eye of other African nations, President Gaafar Numeiri of the Sudan is trying a new way to deal with implacable political enemies: reconciliation.

During the last 10 months, Gen. Numeiri, who has survived four coup attempts since he seized power in 1969, has been luring prominent exiles back to Khartoum and into political life. He has granted amnesty to scores of opponents, ranging from Communists, who tried to overthrow him in 1971 when he began moving the Sudan out of the Soviet sphere, to conservative Islamic leaders, whose zealous opposition led to three of the coup attempts.

The understanding behind the president's move is that the dissidents will be allowed to compete for influence within the government if they forsake violence and stop their plotting.

The Sudan, the largest country in Africa, is ethnically and religiously diverse, making it difficult to govern. Its 18 million residents include Arabs and Berbers in the north and the black African tribes in the south. The temptation to rule by brute force is strong, and the effort to forge such a course, with the repression and mass executions such as those carried out two years ago, may be a lesson for other African countries.

Effect Stalling

The reconciliation policy already has had a startling effect. While Egypt, in many ways the Sudan's mentor in politics, turns to sterner measures to curb dissidents and criticism, the southern neighbor is liberalizing. Between 600 and 800 political prisoners have been released, according to the government. Security measures have been relaxed, and the government-controlled press has been encouraged to take a more independent line.

The Sudan needs political stability to continue receiving vast sums of aid from Saudi Arabia for its ambitious agricultural projects. And it must improve its record on human rights to maintain its ties to the West, including a pending purchase from the United States of a squadron of F-5 fighters.

The greatest threat to Gen. Numeiri's rule is the 5,000 political and religious dissidents now living in Libya and Ethiopia. It is the leaders of these refugees with whom Gen. Numeiri is attempting to deal.

The move toward "national reconciliation" began last July, when the president held a secret meeting in Port Sudan with Sadik al-Mahdi, a former premier and the political and spiritual leader of the

Mahdists, a conservative Islamic sect. Mr. Mahdi is a descendant of Mohammed Ahmad, the Mahdi, or savior, whose desert army rose up to kill Gen. Charles Gordon in 1885, throwing off Egyptian rule.

Although the rebellion was beaten back 13 years later, Mahdism has been a potent force ever since. Mr. Mahdi, who was deposed, jailed and exiled, headed a Libyan-sponsored invasion in July, 1976, by 2,000 of his fundamentalist followers, called Ansars, that plunged Khartoum into two days of vicious street fighting.

Because he had previously been sentenced to death in absentia, the news that he had returned and met with the president sent shock waves through the country. In August, the government granted amnesty to him and 19 other prominent figures. Then it passed a general amnesty applying to anyone who had been under arrest for political reasons since May, 1969.

The religious leader returned home in September to Omdurman, the twin city facing Khartoum across the Nile where, in 1885, the Mahdi massed his troops. Since his return, there has been much speculation about his future. He has not become premier, as some had expected after the National Assembly elections. But in February he was appointed to the central committee of the Sudanese Socialist Union.

Leaders Join Effort

Another dissident leader who was given amnesty was Hassan al-Turabi, a former dean of law at the University of Khartoum and the leader of the Moslem Brothers, a conservative Islamic group with a strong base at the university. A third leader, Sharif Hussein al-Hindi, a former finance minister who led the National Unionist Party, resisted the president's peace offering until last month, when he signed a reconciliation agreement in London.

Mr. Hindi, however, has not yet returned to the Sudan. If he does, it will mean that all three co-chairmen of the National Front, an exiled religious alliance with ties to Libya that was set up to overthrow the regime here, have agreed to support the government. A diplomat, speculating on this eventuality, said: "Instead of having them outside the country, where they can plot against him, Gen. Numeiri has them inside, where he can keep an eye on them. Instead of fighting him, they can fight each other."

Although the leaders have returned, the 5,000 Ansars in Libya and Ethiopia have not. The government is hoping to send representatives to tour the camps to persuade them to come back. It has also taken steps to smooth its once prickly relations with Addis Ababa and Tripoli.

Parliamentary Representation

The February elections allowed the religious leaders to gain a considerable foothold in the National Assembly. Of the 274 seats, those loyal to the dissidents won 140.

In the semi-autonomous South, which has its own regional assembly as a result of the 1972 accord that ended a 17-year civil war, almost all of the ministers of the last six years were voted out. The new head of the southern regional cabinet, nominated by Gen. Numeiri, is Gen. Joseph Lagu, the leader of the southern guerrilla force during the war.

The South, which has always feared domination by the Islamic north, is nervous about the return of the Moslem leaders, but seems to have accepted the reconciliation policy.

Spanish Police Move to Prevent Further Escapes

MADRID, June 4 (UPI) — Police moved into Spain's two biggest prisons yesterday to block breakouts like the one Friday in which 45 inmates escaped through the Barcelona sewer.

The "highly dangerous" prisoners who escaped from Barcelona's downtown penitentiary got into the sewer system from an elevator shaft. Then they surfaced via manholes and made their getaways by hijacking cabs, hijacking cars or walking away.

Police sent to the prison to count the other 1,150 inmates and re-establish control found a second tunnel that had not yet been used.

Two companies of anti-riot personnel also moved into Madrid's provincial prison in suburban Carabanchel. Recent riots have left much of the complex damaged and seven prisoners escaped there last week.

In northern Spain, Basque guerrillas blasted a police barracks with machine-gun fire and critically wounded a sentry.

5 Arrested in London

In Cocaine Operation

LONDON, June 4 (AP) — Customs officers have seized more than 33 pounds of cocaine worth an estimated £250,000 (\$450,000) at London Heathrow Airport, authorities said.

Five men were arrested in the operation that began Wednesday, when agents detained a Spaniard who flew to Heathrow from Latin America with the cocaine hidden in his luggage, officials said.



JUMBO BEAUTY TREATMENT — This elephant at Stuttgart's Wilhelma Zoo prims for summer with a pedicure.

Lloyd Wright, Architect, Is Dead; Lived in Famous Father's Shadow

NEW YORK, June 4 (NYT) — Lloyd Wright, 88, the eldest son of architect Frank Lloyd Wright, died Wednesday in Santa Monica, Calif., after a long illness.

Mr. Wright, who was one of California's best-known architects, had a career that ranged from movie sets to houses to landscape design. He headed Paramount's set-design department from 1916 to 1918 and also designed a number of Los Angeles' most respected early modern houses. His best-known building, however, was a religious structure, the Wayfarer's chapel in Palos Verdes, Calif., which was designed and built in 1946-50.

Mr. Wright never escaped from the shadow of his more famous father. "Even architectural magazines tended to confuse him with his father at times," said Lloyd Wright's son, Eric, also an architect, who was in partnership with his father in Los Angeles.

Lloyd Wright was named Frank Lloyd Wright Jr. at his birth on March 31, 1890, but he was known as Lloyd Wright throughout his adult life. He was born in Oak Park, Ill., in a house his father had designed. He was one of six children.

Lloyd Wright first went to California in 1911 to work as a landscape architect for the firm of Frederick Law Jr., the son of the designer of Central Park, and he remained in the state for most of his career.

In the mid-1920s, he designed the Hollywood Bowl, the outdoor auditorium that has since been rebuilt, and a number of visionary projects, such as the 1925 "Design for a City of the Future" that envisioned Los Angeles with elevated highways running from downtown to the beaches.

German Boat Seized

KIEL, West Germany, June 4 (UPI) — A Polish patrol boat today seized a West German fishing cutter and towed it to a Polish port, police reported. The incident took place about 80 kilometers north of the Danish island of Bornholm in the Baltic Sea.

Target of Sadat Crackdown

Egyptian Wafd Party Folds in Protest

By Christopher S. Wren

CAIRO, June 4 (NYT) — Egypt's conservative opposition movement, the New Wafd Party, dissolved itself rather than submit to new political restrictions imposed by President Anwar Sadat.

The party, which received legal recognition a few months ago, removed itself from Egyptian political life because of legislation adopted Thursday by the People's Assembly that would have purged at least three top New Wafd officials.

The legislation, which was based upon the national referendum that Mr. Sadat arranged two weeks ago in part prohibited political activity by former officials alleged to have "corrupted" the nation's political life before the 1952 revolution against King Farouk.

Similar bans were enacted against Marxists and pro-Moscow officials who served under President Gamal Abdel Nasser.

Mr. Sadat called for the referendum to rally support for muzzling his critics and end what he called the "campaign of doubt" against his domestic policies. He specifically accused the New Wafd Party, which included a number of pro-revolutionary politicians, of seeking to turn the clock back to the days before 1952.

Pre-Revolutionary Officials

The major targets in the New Wafd Party were its chairman, Fuad Serag Eddine; the secretary-general, Ibrahim Farag; and the deputy chairman, Abdel Fattah Hassan.

Mr. Serag Eddine was the minister of interior before King Farouk was toppled in the military takeover. Mr. Farag and Mr. Hassan had also held Cabinet posts in the governments of the old Wafd Party, which was suppressed in 1953.

In a statement after a meeting Friday, the party said that it had decided to disband because Mr. Sadat's new measures had "swapped away all political freedom gained by the people and had as one of its objectives the destruction of the New Wafd Party."

The New Wafd Party is said to have 20 members of parliament. They are expected to become independents rather than affiliates with the three other parties. Five other New Wafdis members of parliament were persuaded to quit it party earlier this week.

IRS Backs Down, Cancels Political-Publicity Rule

By Ward Sinclair

WASHINGTON, June 4 (WP) — The Internal Revenue Service has canceled its month-old rule that would have stopped hundreds of tax-exempt organizations from publicizing the views of public officials and candidates.

The cancellation, announced Friday in a quick turn of the bureaucratic wheel, occurred partially as a result of complaints from groups that were targets of the May 1 ruling.

The cancellation means that the IRS will again review the politically related activities of tax-exempt nonprofit educational, religious and charitable groups.

"There was a feeling that we needed to clarify the ruling," an IRS spokesman said. "We felt in light of the reaction, we needed to be more specific."

Case-By-Case

The agency said that when questions arise, it will deal individually with cases, judging "the facts and the circumstances," to determine if prohibited participation or intervention to campaigns has occurred.

The new ruling was greeted with a sigh of relief from the League of Women Voters, whose voter-education work would have been curtailed sharply by the May 1 rule.

The league's tax-exempt education fund provides money for state and local sampling of the views of candidates for public office on a variety of issues. Under the May 1 rule, such activity would have cost the league its tax-exempt status.

Peggy Lampl, executive director of the 135,000-member league, said the organization was pleased with the change of heart at the IRS and praised the agency for "the dispatch with which it acted . . . rather remarkable in this day and age."

Attorney 'Delighted'

Albert Arant, Washington attorney for the league, who last month had asked the IRS to postpone the effective date of the May 1 rule, reacted similarly.

"I am just delighted they were able to focus so quickly on the crucial First Amendment questions that were raised," he said. "The should be complimented for acting so promptly."

In its own stance, the IRS said certain voter-education activities carried out in a nonpartisan way may not be prohibited. It gave two examples of voter-education work that would be acceptable — publication without editorial opinion of the voting records of members of Congress and publication of a voters' guide to candidates' views on a variety of issues.

Two examples of prohibited activity cited by the IRS were publication of candidate responses to questions that showed a bias or certain issues and publication of voting records on a single issue even without editorial comment.

Those four hypothetical cases were provided Friday by the IRS as examples of situations that could arise. But it said it would evaluate actual cases individually. The IRS said that enforcement of any prohibitions will not occur until after next Jan. 1.

Oman Officials Probe Slaying Of 5 Britons

MUSCAT, Oman, June 4 (UPI) — Police today investigated the slaying of five British men by machine gun Thursday as they camped on a remote beach along the southern coast of Oman.

Two men escaped by jumping into the sea and hiding there until dawn, when they made their way to the provincial capital 20 miles away and notified authorities.

Police said that they assumed the motive was military, but government sources said that the raid might have been carried out by anti-government rebels in southern Dhufar province.

The seven men, employed by Airwork Services Ltd., had gone to the coast for the weekend. Their firm contracts British military experts to train the armed forces of Sultan Qaboos bin Saïd, and has gone to the coast for the weekend.

Japan Reduces Narita Guards

TOKYO, June 4 (UPI) — The National Police Agency today reduced the police guard at the embattled new Tokyo International Airport at Narita from 13,000 men to 9,000.

The airport has been in operation two weeks. Radical groups have threatened to sabotage its operations but have been unable to succeed.

The police task force, equivalent in size to an army division, was gathered from all parts of the country for the airport's opening May 20. Radical demonstrations had delayed the airport's opening for years.

Argentina: on the point of economic take-off

It is generally believed that all the essential activities of a country give a true picture only when all the features of the economy transcend man to form a basic and permanent foundation on which future generations can build.

In the Republic of Argentina, where over the past three decades, the foundations have been laid for a solid economy based on the creation of basic industries and complemented by traditional agricultural production, the present generation has been afforded the additional benefits of modern technology. This then is the first step towards a modern economy in which its citizens can achieve their aims in a peaceful and happy environment.

This process of industrial development and agricultural reform has not by any means been unaffected by external factors. In a young country, like Argentina, the economic aspects are at times overshadowed and greatly influenced by political events. At present this young country is venturing forward after a long period of political and economic chaos caused by terrorism and corruption in high places. At the same time, inflation, the continual rise in costs and the lack of large-scale investments were the evils which, caught in time, are being overcome.

Today, the spectre of hyperinflation is gradually receding; new infra-structural and energy works have been developed; natural resources with which this country has been so blessed, such as fishing and mining, etc. are being more intensively exploited.

This encouraging picture, based on a sound political structure, enables us to foresee that we are on the verge of a promising economic expansion which will enable us to keep pace with modern times.

The present population of Argentina of 25,720,000, according to the 1976 Census, (equivalent to a density of 9.3 inhabitants per square kilometre) is expected to reach 30,720,000 by 1985. Viewed in the light of the absence of racial, religious or minority conflicts coupled with a favourable policy towards immigration, the present population figure certainly gives us reason to believe there are still many possibilities for exploiting and developing all the country's resources.

In 1975, the per capita income was 1,590 dollars per annum. In 1974, the

gross domestic product was 36,551.3 million dollars with 12.2% coming from agriculture, 40.4% from manufacturing and 47.4% from industry.

As to foreign trade, there was a surplus of 95,000,000 dollars in 1976, as a result of exports totalling 1,780 million dollars and imports of 1,685 million.

By way of illustration, in 1975 the revenue from tourism was 154 million dollars, contributed by 1,200,000 foreign visitors to the country. This figure is increasing year by year thanks to the facilities which the country provides for tourists and the attractions of natural beauty, catering for all tastes. In addition, the tourism infrastructure is constantly improving the quality of its services both in quantity and variety. There is no doubt that 1978 will be a record year for foreign tourists in view of the fact that in June many visitors will come to Argentina for the XI World Cup.

Although the aim of this article is not to make an exhaustive analysis of the Argentinean economy, but rather to establish the basis for examining its future, we consider it worthwhile to give some general figures relating to production.

In the agricultural sector, the Republic of Argentina is the second largest producer in the world of sunflower seed, with an annual production of 1,085 tonnes; it is the fourth largest producer, although far from being the leading one, of soya beans, with 695,000 tonnes per year; the fifth largest producer in the world of grapes, with 3,760 tonnes; its wheat production puts it in 9th position with 11,000,000 tonnes per year and, lastly, its corn production is 5,855,000 tonnes placing it in 10th position in the world in this respect. These figures which amply meet the requirements of the home market led some writers to describe the Argentinean pampas as the future granary of the world.

Its livestock production and its present day consumption make it one of the most important exporters in the world of good quality meat. For example, Argentina is the fifth largest producer in the world of cattle and the fourth largest producer of sheep.

As regards the processing of agricultural products, the country is an important producer of various commodities for the international market, being the fourth largest producer in the world of wines and seventh largest producer of wheat meal.

As an overall view of the country's economic activity, we may say that Argentina exports the following commodities: wheat meal, sugar, meat, fruit, wine, rice, corn, tea, herbal tea, fish, edible oils, tobacco, cotton, wool, silk, polyester, synthetic fibres, leather and skins. It is self-sufficient for about 90% of its medical requirements, 50% of its fertilizer consumption, 60% of its paper, importing 100% of its newsprint and 100% of its coffee. It produces 75% of its steel requirements.

In the capital goods sector, it exports cars and agricultural machinery. It offsets imports against exports, in railway equipment, industrial machinery and machine tools. It only produces 30% of its precision instrument requirements.

As regards basic goods, it can be said that Argentina is completely self-sufficient in zinc, natural gas, and oil, although oil production is subject to annual fluctuations. It is an exporter of lead, alcohol, lime and cement. It produces only 10% of its requirements of copper, 50% of coal and is self-sufficient for 80% of its rubber and acids.

Within a world context, we believe this situation is favourable, and it enables us to forecast that, given the important infrastructural works which have been undertaken, such as the Atucha nuclear plant, the El Chocón-Cerro Colorado hydro-electric complex, the Zarate-Brazo Largo rail and road bridge, as well as the projects now in progress, there will be considerable improvement within a few years.

The future nuclear plants, which are being built partly with the aid of Argentinian industry and technology, such as the Rio Tercero Dam, enable the country to gain a high degree of nuclear technology, to such an extent that already this technology and low power reactors are being exported to countries such as Peru and Bolivia.

Also in the realm of energy, projects to be undertaken jointly with Paraguay and Brazil, such as the Corpus and Itaipú hydro-electric plants, are being studied.

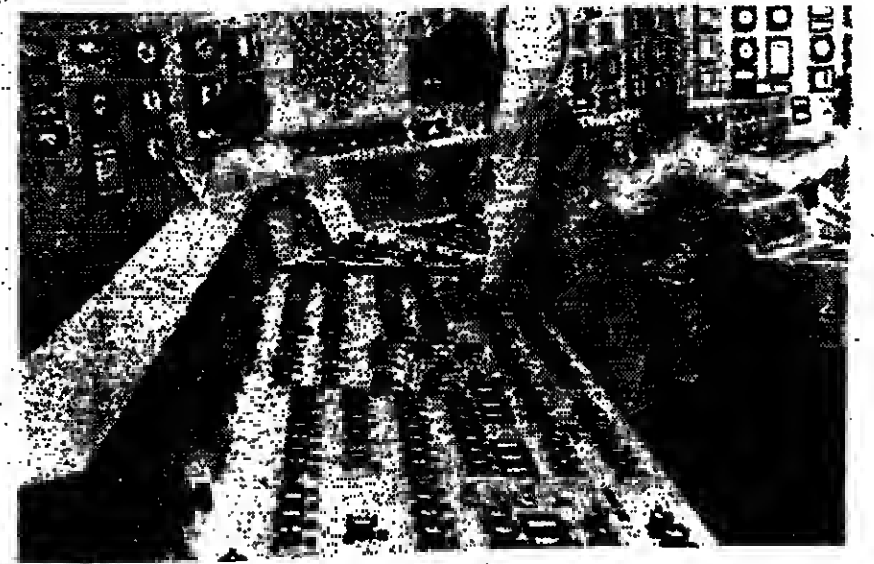
We should not omit to mention the projects, already the subject of tenders, for the construction of a deep water port, of a solvay soda plant and another for newsprint.

Insofar as concerns unexploited resources, we should mention the enormous efforts in the Argentinean sea, where the partially submerged oil platform "Gral. Mosconi" is drilling for oil with results which up to now are indeed very favourable. In addition, the vast fishing resources in the above-mentioned waters, as far as the coasts of the Argentinean Antarctic, are being studied with a view to future use. These are extremely rich in variety and in quantity; for example, one species, which up to now has not been fished, such as the krill, with its high protein content, would offer possible catches of a million tonnes a year.

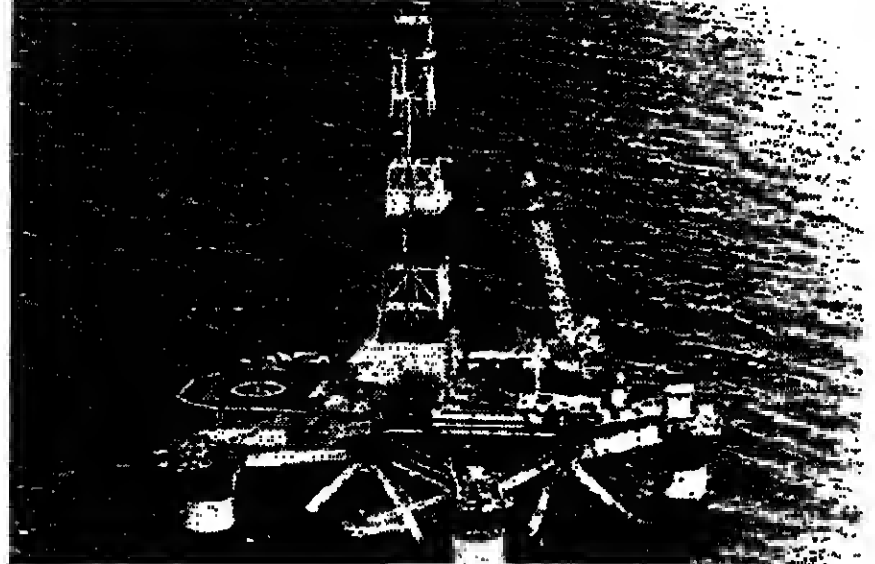
Another important point to make is that, besides the increase in traditional exports, we should add the boom in the export of non-traditional products, such as for example the sale to Brazil of borax, galvanised wire, barbed wire, paper and cardboard, rolling mill rollers, textile machinery, machinery for the paper industry, and telephone exchanges. Magazines have been exported to Egypt, Iraq and Jordan, carpets to Egypt, washing machines and bottling plants to Morocco, computers to Saudi Arabia, in addition to radios, tape recorders and record players to the same countries.

Letters of undertaking have been signed for the sale to eastern countries of machinery, parts and spares for the automotive industry.

From the general picture given above, we can see that the title of this article is not just wishful thinking, but that it is about to become a reality.



Control centre—Atucha nuclear plant



'Gral. Mosconi' off-shore drilling platform

Censorship: Polish Defector Describes How It Works

By Leopold Unger

UND, Sweden — Tomasz Strzyzewski has a unique quality. At 32, he is married, has two children, his face is Mediterranean, he has dark hair, topped with very light hair — all quite banal. But he is the first censorship official of a communist country to have fled to the West.

In 1975, he recounted during a recent interview, "I was known as 'Tomasz' in 1976, it was P-21; in 1977, it was P-22. Today, I feel a lot better. I'm through participating in a very active life. I'm now trying to be a normal citizen. The transition is not easy. My coming West was an adventure, but it was also a duty."

After working for two years in a censorship office in Krakow, the fourth largest city in Poland, he fled for Sweden. There are fewer controls there. I had traveled in two years earlier; there are very few body searches. And I hid the documents well, some in a plastic bag tied to my back by a string, and in my trousers. Others mixed in sheet by sheet with newspapers I was carrying, in my pockets, etc. It was a risk, but it worked."

The word "censorship" does not exist in Poland. It is forbidden by a special directive of the office of censorship, which states that "the use of the term censorship is not justified by the laws currently in effect."

Censorship is the very special mechanism that makes it possible for a dictatorship to function; it is a framework without which no dictatorship, no matter how powerful, could exist more than a few days. You've already become aware, in the West, of the immense tent of the Gulag, of the role of the police and of the physical terror in everyday political life of Communist countries. But censorship to me is merely literature; it's Orwell, it's Brezhnev.

"Do you want to become the Solentyn of censorship?" he was asked. "Do you want to write a few Archipelago, the Gulag of censorship?"

"I have neither the desire nor the means to do that," he answered, but I do have the means to begin my own censorship. One day a censorship will appear and will rule the Archipelago of Censorship. At that time you will understand the universal importance of a system. Late, as it was for the Gulag, but better late . . .

And how long did it take you to understand the type of work you are involved in?"

"Everything was not very clear at first. But there was a sort of double awakening. Mr. Strzyzewski first became a censor in the summer of 1975 in Krakow. His brother was a censor at the time. He was responsible for censorship in a prestigious and important post in this traditionally Catholic city, and he had the necessary relations to get the job in the censorship bureau. It was an obscure but well-paid job. Convinced that the work would deal with the retention of state secrets or the struggle against clerical obscurantism, Mr. Strzyzewski took on the job and soon the secrets of the Archipelago began to unfold.

Manipulation

As he studied the manual of instructions on the application of censorship — required reading for the neophyte censor — he slowly realized that he was becoming part of the technique of manipulation. He did this at the time when the rebellion of 1976 was brewing, and just after that uprising, when an opposition developed from the unrest — particularly the Workers' Defense Committee.

And while dissidence was rising throughout the nation, while a nationwide movement of solidarity with the striking workers was growing, while everyone knew that these events were taking place, the press ignored them, except to berate them.

"Although we agreed with the position," Mr. Strzyzewski said, "we even enjoyed their sarcasm, at home — we had to remove from the press any allusion to the existence of an opposition movement in Poland."

"Then you had a sort of patriotic reason for disliking what you were doing. But you said that there were no reasons that led to your departure."

"The second one is of a more personal nature. Among the taboos that I had to take note of while an apprentice censor was the list of the victims of Katyn. No one, in Poland or in the Soviet Union, no longer has any doubt — if there were any — that it was the Russians who executed in the Katyn forest of Katyn 5,000 Polish officers taken prisoner in 1939 when Hitler and Stalin invaded Poland. And the only instructions were very clear: The only interpretation of the massacre of Katyn permitted in the Polish press was the one to be found in the Soviet Encyclopedia, which dismisses the massacre in a few lines and attributes the crime to the Nazis."

of Wincenty Strzyzewski, a captain in the Polish Army, my own grandfather, is one of the 15,000 names on that list, stricken forever from the history of Poland. That was the limit of what I could take . . . and the result is here before you, in these 600 pages of documents.

[Some of these documents have just been printed in Polish by the quarterly Aneks, published in London by the Polish Scientific Circle.]

"The papers dating back to 1975 or 1976 are considered very old, so I took the originals, since no one would miss them very quickly. But the more recent documents are copies, which I made by hand, working after hours on the pretext that I had extra work to do. There are samples of all types of censorship instructions."

"And how did you manage to cross the frontiers? The volume of luggage is impressive and the Polish customs officers are not blind."

"I took the road that leads to the ferries for Sweden. There are fewer controls there. I had traveled in two years earlier; there are very few body searches. And I hid the documents well, some in a plastic bag tied to my back by a string, and in my trousers. Others mixed in sheet by sheet with newspapers I was carrying, in my pockets, etc. It was a risk, but it worked."

The word "censorship" does not exist in Poland. It is forbidden by a special directive of the office of censorship, which states that "the use of the term censorship is not justified by the laws currently in effect."

There is, however, a Central Office of the Press, Publications and Theater. It is a major institution — almost a ministry — with its president, its vice presidents, its departments and services. It also has its "delegation," its flying squads, and its censors who read, examine, pore over, control, sniff at, search, open, detect everything, everywhere, all the time, no matter who the author of a text — from a speech by the first secretary of the Communist Party to newspaper obituaries and marriage announcements, naturally including books, anything that appears on any stage and the entire press. And this preventively, that is, before the first showing of a play, or before a book is published. And with the censor's obligatory *nihil obstat*, no printing press in Poland can be made to turn.

Year in and year out, the censor's office "intervenes," about 10,000 times — an act of censorship is known officially as an intervention. And about 10 percent of these interventions require the elimination of the whole article incriminated. However, most of the interventions involve alterations: a word here or a figure, a sentence there or a whole paragraph, a page, a chapter.

Edward Gierke, the chief of the Communist Party, is not above being censored. During a speech at a harvest festival, the all-powerful party chief revealed the total figure for the potato harvest. The speech was being televised live and the censor's office could do nothing about it. However, the text of the speech printed in the newspaper omitted the figure. Considered a state secret, the figure on the potato harvest could have an effect on the market price. Thus, strictly following instructions, the figure was excised and the censor responsible received a bonus for vigilance.

"And what if the censor makes a mistake?"

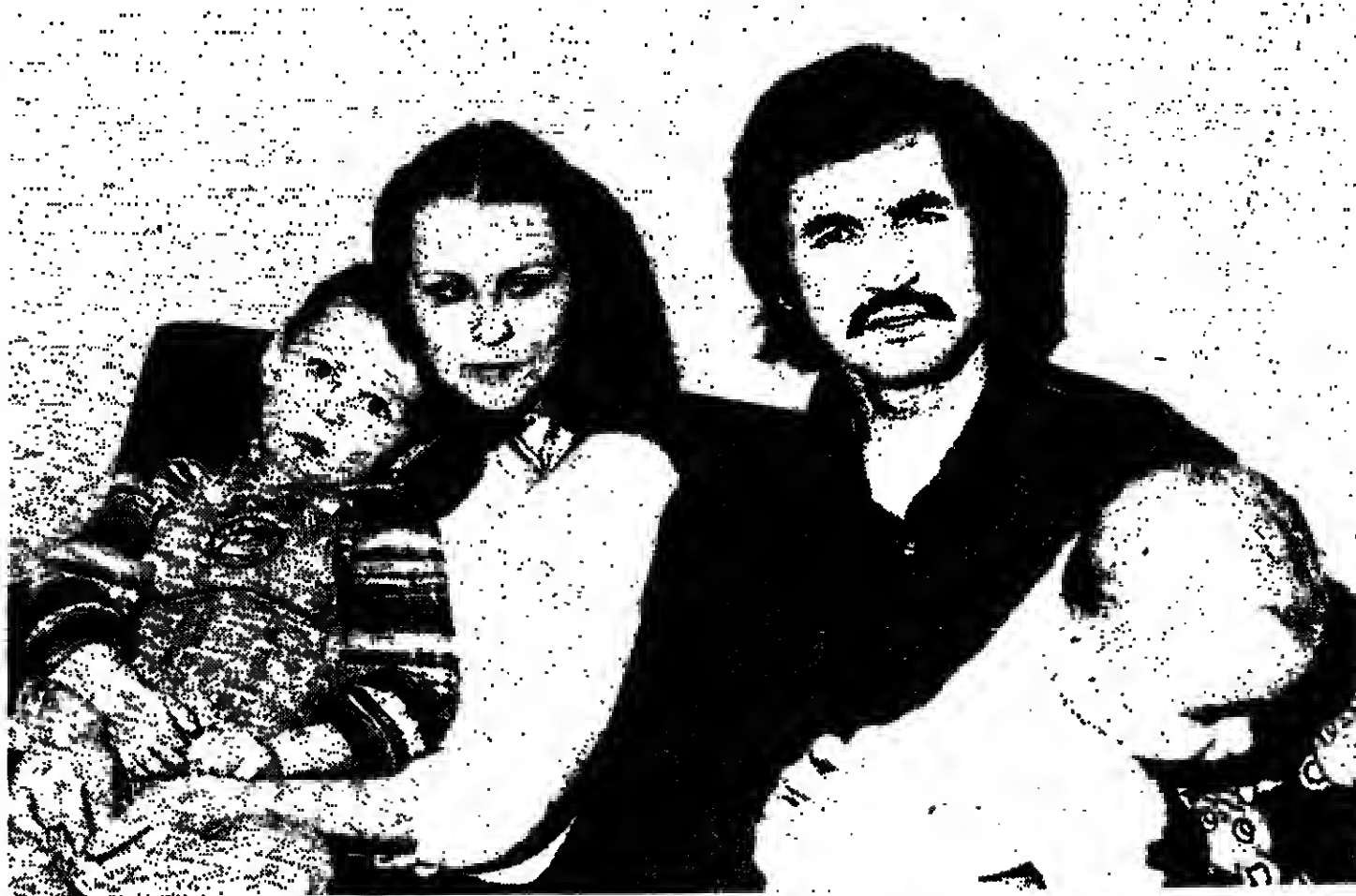
"It depends on how serious the error is. For serious mistakes or 'omissions' the sanctions can go far, but generally, the retaliation is financial, in other words, a cut in salary. But for being overzealous there is no punishment. The difference is obvious: An omission would mean the publication of a forbidden information and the mistake is visible. While if too much is cut out of some text, the mistake is not visible."

"How can that be?"

"White space — that is evidence that something has been cut out — is forbidden. Every editorial office must have a reserve of 'neutral' editorial material ready at all times to fill in for any text cut out by censorship."

To arm them against making mistakes, "omissions" in their jargon, the censors are equipped with a formidable arsenal of documentation. These documents are strictly confidential and kept in a safe that can be opened by the censorship officer on duty or his superiors. But the censor's bible is the "Book of Recommendations and Instructions," which contains all the regulations, from the old ones that are still in effect to the ones that are added each day in the form of "notes of information." These include all the new items to be kept out of the light, current warnings and cancellations of old regulations that are no longer in effect.

A number of other publications — all carefully numbered — are aimed at increasing the vigilance of the censors, at increasing their output and efficiency, particularly through a close examination of their own mistakes. A semi-monthly "red bulletin" contains a review of interventions and of the material eliminated; the "brown bulletin," published every two months, is an analysis of the "harvest;" and the "yellow bulletin" (yellow is the color of the Vatican) concerns interventions in the Catholic press only.



Former Polish censor Tomasz Strzyzewski with his wife and children in Lund, Sweden.

There is also the quarterly "green bulletin" which includes fragments of the texts cut out with an analysis of omissions or excessive eliminations.

Even the most benevolent examination of this literature can but prove that the operation does not concern "protection of state secrets," which is the official explanation for the establishment of control. Fewer than 20 percent of the interventions involve what — with much imagination — could be considered a state secret, such as, for example the construction of a rail line from the Soviet frontier to the industrial area of Silesia, with the rail gauge being that of Soviet trains and for obvious military use. But it is difficult to see how the building of a railroad line can be kept secret.

Everything else in the censorship regulations refers to purely social or political questions and has nothing to do with any notion of a secret. It is a mixture of Kafka and Orwell, of "The Castle" and "1984," although neither of these authors had the imagination to conceive the real breadth of this mystification nor could they believe the scale on which it is carried out, which the help of a huge repressive bureaucratic system, in the name of happiness, truth and progress. Censorship is, thus, one of the essential aspects of this type of society that is being promoted as the best, if not the only solution to all of society's ills.

"Who runs this operation?"

"The Central Committee, of course."

The officials of the Central Committee of the Communist Party have all the power in the country. It is the Department of Press, Radio and Television of the Central Committee that sends out the instructions to the censors. It is that department which runs a day-to-day check and which reviews the activity of the censorship office. That department is controlled by a secretary of the Central Committee, who himself reports to a member of the Politburo of the Communist Party.

"There are, of course, other sources of censorship, for instance the army and the Soviet Embassy. The present Soviet ambassador, Arkady Pitlovich, often has asked that certain books, reviews and even plays be suppressed."

"And because of this type of activity, Mr. Pitlovich has just been recalled to Moscow. According to sources in Warsaw, the ambassador, who was known there as 'the chief censor,' went too far for even the Polish government to tolerate."

"In Krakow, the Soviet consul sent us directly, without going through the regular channels, the list of Soviet dissidents who were not to appear in the Polish press."

"Can it be said, then, that censorship is the result of the government's complete lack of confidence in the citizen?"

"More than a lack of confidence — it is the government's contempt of the citizen that this is all about. It is possible that at a certain time, the government may lack confidence in a fraction of the population; but it is not possible to be afraid of everyone all the time. No, it is a question of contempt, since the aim of censorship is not to convince, but to manipulate everybody all the time. Cynicism, that's the operative word."

view in Krakow. For Mr. Kisielowski, "censorship is a preventive and protective activity employed by the state with precision and exclusivity, using all the means at its disposal."

What is it that the leaders of Poland want to protect themselves against? What are they afraid of? What information are they trying to prevent their 35 million citizens from learning? And how can censorship manage to attain its goals?

Below is a sample of instructions given to the censors; the regulations they are obliged to follow.

Democracy

"Information concerning the events and the trials of participants in the events of Radom and Ursus [where the June, 1976, rebellions took place, forcing the government to rescind a mass price increase] may be published only in the version given by PAP [the official news agency]; all editorial material concerning these must be approved beforehand by the press department of the Central Committee . . .

The Church

"Any criticism of Marxism must be eliminated from Catholic publications," particularly all "notions of the neutrality of the state in questions of philosophy, criticism of the laws on abortion based on Catholic ideology, allusions to an improvement of socialism through the inclusion of Catholic-inspired philosophy, criticism of the public school program, any attempt to link the current crisis of society to the disappearance of Christian values, allusions to a responsibility of the government for the demoralized state of the nation, as well as any reference to the role of the church in the history of Poland . . . No information must be published on demands for construction or reconstruction of churches."

The Soviet Union

"Any information of any type concerning the diplomatic activity of the Soviet Union and/or of socialist countries must be in line with official communiques."

"Information on the award of the Nobel Peace Prize to Andrei Sakharov may be published only by Trybuna Ludu and Zycie Warszawy [two Warsaw dailies] and only in the versions distributed by the PAP and Tass communiques. No other information or commentary, nor any reproduction of the PAP and Tass communiques may be published by any other newspaper."

"No criticisms of Soviet equipment used in drilling (or oil on Polish territory) may be published. Any reference to suggestions of purchase of such material from other foreign sources must be eliminated. Soviet equipment, which is of no less quality than that found in the West, will continue to be bought in the future. Any unfounded criticism of such equipment could interfere with the purchase of this material."

"Any criticism of the development of the electronics industry in cooperation with the Soviet Union must be halted. No suggestion of cooperation in this field with Western countries is permitted."

China After Mao

"Any information on the situation in China following the death of Mao Tse-tung may be published only in the language of communiques distributed by PAP."

The Vatican

"Any information concerning the discussion between Polish authorities and the Vatican may be published only in the PAP communique versions. Any editorial comment must be first submitted for approval to the Central Office."

The Middle East

"Any information concerning the presence of Israeli citizens at any events or conference in Poland may be published only with the approval of the Central Office."

"No information may be published concerning the jailing of Communists or concerning the freedom of action of Communist parties in Egypt, Algeria, Sudan, Iraq, Libya and Syria."

"The Palestine Liberation Organization represents the interests of all the movements of Palestinian resistance."

gence of opinion among the member countries. No criticism of the attitude of any of its members may be permitted."

"No figures concerning the military strength of Comecon member countries may be published. No information concerning the Arms Industry Commission within the Comecon, nor any reference to his organization may be allowed. No reference to any link between Comecon and the Warsaw Pact may be published."

"No information may be published concerning the Comecon commission on cooperation with developing countries."

"The rate of exchange of currencies of Comecon countries may not be revealed, neither in reference to the basic currency, that is the 'exchange ruble,' nor to each other."

"The term 'East Germany' is to be banned; that country is to be known as 'The German Democratic Republic.' East Berlin does not exist. Berlin is the capital of the German Democratic Republic; there is also West Berlin."

The West

"No reference may be published concerning the agreements signed between the Federal Republic of Germany and Poland [credits for the Polish state and reparations to the victims of Nazism of more than 2 billion Deutsche marks against the return of 125,000 Germans in five years]. No information on this subject may be published, including that which may be found in the foreign press. No editorial comment may be published on the issue nor any remark other than the communiques of PAP and what may be drawn from the article published in Trybuna Ludu [the Communist Party newspaper]."

"No information may be published in the mass media concerning licensing agreements with capitalist countries. The accumulation of information on such questions could lead to the impression that the purchase of such know-how is the basis of development of our economy."

"Any information concerning loans or credits from foreign countries may be published only after consulting the Central Office."

"The purchase of the computer at the Swierk nuclear research institute from the United States must not be made known to the public. The type of computer and its manufacturer are not to be revealed."

Eastern Europe

"Information concerning the Comecon must be free of any criticism of cooperation among socialist countries or indications of divergence of opinion among the member countries. No criticism of the attitude of any of its members may be permitted."

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celing the taboo on Brezinski has a simple explanation: On Dec. 18, 1976, he was named adviser to Carter. And no matter how hated he was in Eastern Europe, the press could no longer boycott his name. Particularly since Brezinski is of Polish origin and he accompanied Carter on his visit to Warsaw recently.

"The fact that his name was on this list, and even more, the existence of such a list, is of greater interest than the fact that his name was removed from it. Such proscription lists include persons on the left and on the right, events and people, everything and anything . . .

This is particularly true in the field of culture. In the few months covered by the documents brought out by Mr. Strzyzewski, there were at least five blacklists containing the names of intellectuals, artists and scholars and the titles of their works which were banned. Among the names on the list was that of the late Antoni Slonimski.

A former premier once said: "There are three main forces in Poland: the Communist Party, the Catholic Church and Antoni Slonimski."

One of Poland's greatest poets of the century, a former director of UNESCO, president of the Writers' Union during the period of liberalization, Mr. Slonimski died in 1976 at 82 years of age in a traffic accident. During his whole life he led the struggle against abuses by all regimes, against all forms of religious, secular and ideological obscurantism. He often was the target of criticism by the highest Communist authorities of Poland and other countries.

And even after his death, this man is dangerous for those in power.

"Concerning the death of Slonimski," the note to censors says, "the press may publish only the communiques of the official news agency PAP; only one daily newspaper may publish the obituary signed by the Minister of Culture and only one official commentary. The literary press will publish only articles authorized by the Central Committee and all editorial reminiscences and commentaries must be approved by the Central Committee."

The death of Slonimski did not, however, eliminate Poland's third power. Today, there are hundreds of heirs to Slonimski, and it is they who are the targets of the censors.

The five blacklists brought out by Poland by Mr. Strzyzewski include the names of those who signed various petitions for human rights in general, and in favor of workers persecuted after the June, 1976, rebellion in particular, as well as those of all the members of the Workers' Defense Committee, set up to help the strikers, and those of members of other democratic movements.

The lists include not only the authors, but their works. One of the lists contained nine feature films and four shorts, banned from distribution for obscure political reasons. The censorship office also controls the critical reaction to certain works that do not fall strictly into the category of "socialist realism."

Thus, when Mr. Gierke — after hesitating for a long time — gave his approval for the distribution of Andrzej Wajda's film "The Man of Marble," a complex and courageous work on the Stalin era, the censorship office declared: "Until opening day, no editorial material (no announcement, no criticism, no interviews, no news stories) concerning 'The Man of Marble' may be published without the specific approval of the Department of Press, Radio and Television of the Central Committee."

"Censorship ruined my life, made it intolerable. It prevented me from becoming a political commentator, which is my profession. Censorship falsified, twisted, corrupted 90 percent of what I have written," declared Stefan Kisielowski, a Catholic author who writes in the Krakow weekly Tygodnik Powszechny, when he is not simply "eliminated" by the censors.

This particular column by Mr. Kisielowski was obviously not printed in his weekly. But it appears in Zapis (check mark) which is the term used by the censors to indicate a text to be eliminated. Zapis is a quarterly review — in its fifth edition — of about 200 pages, which publishes the works of the leading Polish authors eliminated by the censors.

Zapis is not the only periodical to publish the texts cut out by the censors. Typewritten or mimeographed (as long as the police do not confiscate the mimeograph machine) there are many other publications that exist beyond the grasp of censorship.

The others include Robounek (The Worker) for workers and Gospodarz (The Farmer) for farmers, as well as Spotkania (Encounters), with a Catholic viewpoint; Opinia, the review of the human rights committee; Glos (The Voice), organ of the Democratic Front; Puls, a literary magazine; Indeks, edited by students, and many others including Bulletin, the oldest and most prestigious of these independent publications, the organ of the Self-Defense Committee, formerly the Workers' Defense Committee.

All these periodicals are produced in a race against time and the police so that as Zapis wrote — censorship can be defeated and

the plot against freedom of speech be unmasked.

Mr. Strzyzewski's first action on arriving in Sweden was to send hundreds of pages of his documents on censorship to the Self-Defense Committee in Poland. The reaction was immediate.

"We have no hesitation in declaring," the committee said, "that what he has here constitutes one of the great revelations of the post-war period. The documents confirm the dominant role of lies and noninformation, or falsification of our historical tradition, our national culture, in the current life of our country."

Fully aware of the higher interest of the nation, we have decided to publish all these documents which will bring to light the workings of a system operating against the nation and the citizen. The objectives of censorship must be made known to the largest possible audience. To achieve this, we are sending these documents to all groups and unions of intellectuals, artists and scholars in Poland, as well as to the church leaders.

"This extraordinary policy to annihilate the national conscience must be debated publicly as soon as possible. If we were to accept the role of censorship in our society, we would then accept our own destruction."

Thirty-one members of the Self-Defense Committee signed this declaration. The 19th name on the list is that of Halina Mikolajska, the leading actress of the Polish stage.

"I do not know Mr. Strzyzewski," Mrs. Mikolajska said in Paris recently, "but I signed that declaration because the revelation of these documents can play a great role in our struggle. Particularly in our continuing battle against this form of contempt of humanity that involves not reporting the news or managing the news, lies, half-truths and all the other insidious means to deprive society of its ability to defend itself."

This attitude explains the immediate results of the Black Book of Censorship, as the documents are known in Poland.

"Two recent events in Poland," Mrs. Mikolajska continued, "were the direct outgrowth of the dissemination of these documents: the Polish Pen Club's appeal to the premier, and above all the 20th Writers' Union Congress."

The writers' congress met in Katowice last month; it will have left its mark in the history of the Communist regime in Poland. The writers led an assault on all the fronts of literature, but particularly against censorship, against blacklists, against the "royal" blacklist, set up by the Central Committee of the Communist Party, and against the "vassal" blacklists, set up by the heads of publishing houses and by editors eager to impose their own preventive censorship, thereby avoiding irritating anyone in power.

At a banquet during the congress, a government representative attacked the literary critic Andrzej Braun, who had come out violently against censorship. Mr. Braun was "guided in his opinions by enemies from abroad," the government man said. Then, to the utter stupefaction of servile apparatchiks, dozens of writers rose from their seats and walked out ostentatiously. And for the first time in his long career, Jaroslav Iwaszkiewicz, 84, president of the Writers' Union, and host of the banquet, made a public protest. A protest for which he received — also for the first time — a unanimous motion of support from the writers — after the congress.

In George Orwell's "1984" Winston Smith is employed by the Ministry of Truth to censor the past.

"Orwell," an Eastern European dissident confided recently, "should be required reading in the West. We, in the East, we know what it is all about. But you in the West may have to find out about it through your own experience."

"Why was there so little reaction against the attempt to boycott and then to censor the recent biennial in Venice? Did you know that an entire sequence about the Gulag was eliminated from the film on the Trans-Siberian train that was produced by Freecb television? The Trans-Siberian line, better known to the Russians as the Gulag's Aorta. Didn't you know that a French Communist election handbill was censored by the Communist Party leaders because it showed a picture of one of its leaders, Pierre Juquin, shaking hands with Leonid Ploutch, a former patient of a Ukrainian psychiatric hospital? Where, then is the difference between Winston Smith and the French party chief, Georges Marchais?"

Stanislaw Baranczak, a member of the Self-Defense Committee, included a synopsis of "1984" in the introduction he wrote for the first edition of Zapis. Mr. Baranczak, who was not allowed to attend the Venice Dissident Biennial, nor to accept a Harvard invitation to lecture on Polish literature, wrote his essay on censorship on the last day of 1976.

"I breathe easy," he wrote, "as I look at the calendar; there are seven long years left before 1984."

Today, there are only five years left. And the Black Book of Censorship shows clearly that where truth is concerned, time is running out faster and faster.

For the East and for the West.

Leopold Unger

حکذا من الاصل

هذا من الأصل

BUSINESS

FINANCE

Stand Seen by Carter Aides

Further Trim of Tax Cut Reportedly Urged in U.S.

By William J. Eaton

WASHINGTON, June 4 (AP) — Two of President Carter's top economic advisers are quietly advocating a \$15 billion tax cut, or \$5 billion less than the already trimmed-down \$20 billion measure Carter has proposed, administration officials have reported.

Budget Director James McIntyre and Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal have argued that the smaller federal budget deficit to the \$50 billion range for the next fiscal year, the officials said Friday.

However, Mr. Carter may wait to see what happens to the economy this summer and what happens to his proposal in the House Ways and Means Committee before making a decision on the size of a tax cut next year, the officials added.

"It might be that we would have to reconsider the tax cut again, but we have plenty of time to do it," a high-level official said.

Originally \$25 Billion

The president, who originally requested a \$25 billion tax cut effective Oct. 1, came out two weeks ago for a \$20 billion reduction starting Jan. 1. Many members of Congress want to trim the proposal even further.

Some of Carter's advisers are concerned about overstimulating the economy in the second quarter. One government forecast estimated a 10 percent growth rate in the economy for April, May and June resulting from a business after the severe winter and long coal strike during the first quarter.

Other administration officials want to lower the deficit to prevent additional inflationary pressures and to reduce the need for additional

tightening of monetary policy by the Federal Reserve Board.

Mr. McIntyre said in an interview that the budget deficit for the fiscal year starting Oct. 1 was now expected to be between \$54 billion and \$56 billion, compared with deficit spending of \$53 billion for the current fiscal year.

"Need Control"
"We need to get the budget deficit under control," Mr. McIntyre said.

"I don't know if we can have a substantial reduction [of the deficit] this fiscal year 1979. The only realistic way I can see it being accomplished is through lowering the size of the tax cut."

Meanwhile, Mr. Carter will work with Congress to keep spending within his budget, Mr. McIntyre said, and will veto appropriations bills that would substantially add to government outlays.

Heavy liquidation aimed at stopping losses accounted for most of the late downturn, analysts said. The negative news that triggered the declines included a Census Bureau report showing a buildup of soybean oil stocks during April.

The outlook for favorable planting weather into the weekend also was considered a negative factor.

Soybean losses ranged from 94 to 324 cents for the week, with July contracts finishing at \$7.024 a bushel. Wheat futures declined 94 to 15 cents, and corn prices slumped 5 to 8 1/2 cents.

"I would hope, in light of the administration's tightening up of fiscal policy, that we would find an accommodating monetary policy to keep the economy moving forward strongly in the years ahead."

Mr. Carter, now involved in preliminary planning for the budget message he will send to Congress in January, has ordered a tight clampdown on spending requests, Mr. McIntyre said.

Caution Urged
"I would hope that further actions would be extremely carefully considered so that interest rates are not driven up excessively, curtailing business investment that is now occurring."

U.S. Commodities

NEW YORK, June 4 (AP) — Cattle futures suffered one of their worst setbacks in memory last week as speculators reacted to fears that April's record rise in beef prices would produce a consumer backlash. A U.S. administration official labeled the surge in retail beef prices "intolerable."

Although futures declined by the daily limit during two sessions at the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, wholesale and cash beef continued to fetch top prices during the period.

But even the strong cash markets received negative interpretations from traders who were afraid that shoppers would switch to less-expensive meats.

By the end of the holiday-shortened week, live-cattle contracts had fallen by up to 5.02 cents, with the August delivery closing at a three-week low of 55.92 cents a pound. Feeder cattle futures, plummeting by 5.12 to 5.85 cents a pound, ended at 60.82 cents in the August contract.

The liquidation in cattle futures spilled into the hog pit, where prices skidded by 3 to 4.62 cents a pound. Ample hog receipts at major terminals contributed to the weakness. Pork belly (bacon) contracts slipped by up to 3.9 cents.

Although the government's consumer price report precipitated the downturn in livestock futures, it had the opposite impact on precious metals. Gold and silver contracts leaped to their highest levels in two months, as speculators flocked to protect their money from inflation.

Weakness in the dollar and a mediocre stock market performance contributed to the buying. And although a late-week market wipeout part of the advance, both metals finished ahead. Gold futures on New York's Comex netted gains of \$2.60 to \$3.80, with June deliveries finishing at \$182.70 an ounce. Silver contracts climbed by 7.1 to 10.1 cents an ounce. Copper futures, however, receded about 1.5 cents a pound as profit taking after recent huge gains took its toll.

In Chicago, soybean and grain futures ended with substantial losses. Heavy liquidation aimed at stopping losses accounted for most of the late downturn, analysts said. The negative news that triggered the declines included a Census Bureau report showing a buildup of soybean oil stocks during April.

The outlook for favorable planting weather into the weekend also was considered a negative factor.

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The U.S. Economic Scene

Californians to Vote in Key Tax Decision

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, June 4 (NYT) — After last week's jolting announcement that the Consumer Price Index had risen at a 10.8 percent annual rate during April, there can be no question that inflation will remain the major topic for some time. In the coming week, however, it may share the spotlight with taxes, which will be subject to significant decisions by the voters in two large states.

It will be at least another month — and probably two or three — before a more accurate trend can be taken on the inflation head. Will it, as the Carter administration hopes, repeat the pattern of 1977 and soon start receding after the seasonal surge of food prices that was retarded largely, but not exclusively, by the adverse weather of the first quarter? Or will it continue at about double-digit levels for some time?

Outside the administration, there is more pessimism about inflation prospects. What happens on the tax front, at least in some areas, will be known sooner. And taxpayers in many states have already benefited this year from various relief measures.

California Vote

On Tuesday, California voters will decide between two much-discussed and controversial proposals on tax relief in what has been heralded as the nation's most dramatic manifestation of a citizens' revolt over soaring government expenditures and taxes. The outcome of the voting could be highly instructive on the depth of the public's concern about the growth of government at all levels.

By contrast, on the same day, voters in many school districts in Ohio will decide whether they would be willing to pay higher

property taxes to support public education. Because of inadequate funds, school districts in several large cities in that state have been forced to close schools temporarily in the last two years.

California's decision on propositions to slash property taxes is expected to profoundly influence what other states with budget surpluses and escalating taxation eventually do. The outcome may also exert some significant impact on the federal tax-reduction legislation that has been stalled in Washington.

The main issue in California is the initiative made by Howard Jarvis to cut the state's high property taxes by about \$7 billion a year and to restrict further advances. It would do that by reducing property

taxes by about 60 percent the first year and thereafter limiting increases to 1 percent of assessed valuation and restricting the growth of assessments to 2 percent a year. If it wins, the second and less drastic tax cut choice (reducing taxes by 30 percent under the Behr amendment) could not become effective.

Approval Likely

Last week a California businessman, whose company strongly opposes the Jarvis proposition, noted that the most recent public-opinion poll showed that the proposal probably would win. Support for it has been building recently as several communities sent out new tax bills with sharply increased property levies. If the proposition is approved, the next battle is likely to be in the courts to test its constitutionality and then in the state legislature to fight the replacement taxes that many believe will have to be enacted to preserve the level of state services.

While the California tax referendum has been attracting national attention because of the amount of money involved and the public's motivation on the issue, there have been a number of legislative actions in other states that seem to confirm the belief that Americans are fed up with rising prices, taxes and the scope of government operations.

The National Consumer Finance Association recently reported that the average income receiver in the United States gives up 15 percent of income in personal taxes each year, up 2 percentage points since 1967. And the Tax Foundation said that taxes at all levels have increased by 350 percent since 1960.

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Because of the rising tax burden, the growth of personal incomes and of the economy, as well as the surge

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taxes by about

International Herald Tribune
We're not just for you.

**SUMMARY OF THE CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET OF THE EUROPEAN ARAB BANK GROUP
AS AT 31st DECEMBER 1977 IN THOUSANDS OF US \$**

Can
UM 60
43:40 3

Fuji Bank Limited
Industrial Bank of Japan
Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.
Crédit Suisse
Addresses
Brussels:
Avenue des Arts 19H-Ble 2
B-1040 Bruxelles
Tel.: 2146230 • Telex: 26413/23884/25762
Frankfurt:
Münchener Strasse 1, P.O. Box 16.280
D-6000 Frankfurt/M.
Tel.: 232707 • Telex: 416874/413030
London:
29 Gresham Street, London EC2V 7EX
Tel.: 01-606 6039 • Telex: 8812047
Bahrain:
Kanoo Centre, Al Khalifa Road
P.O. Box 5868, Manama, Bahrain
Tel.: 50600 • Telex: 8940/8996
Representative Offices:
Cairo:
26th July Street № 15, Cairo, Egypt
Tel.: 48698/52431/52579 • Telex: 82819
Tokyo:
Room 427, Fuji Building
3-2-3 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo
Tel.: (03) 214-6058 • Telex: 2226267

Capital of the Group: E 1,2 billion (approximately US\$ 60 million)

هكذا من الأصل

Andretti Wins in Spain As Lotus Is Again 1-2

MADRID, June 4 (AP) — Mario Andretti won the Spanish Grand Prix today for the second successive year and pulled further ahead in the world championship driver standings.

His teammate, Ronnie Peterson, came in second in another JPS-Lotus — the team's second 1-2 sweep this season.

Both were driving the new "ground effect" Lotus model 79. Andretti won the Belgian race two weeks ago in the first outing for the new car, with Peterson behind him there in the older model 78.

Andretti covered the 75 laps of the twisting Jarama circuit in 1:01.41, 41 minutes, 47.06 seconds, an average speed of 93.531

miles an hour for the 158.73 miles. Peterson was timed in 1:42.06.62.

A World of Confidence

"I think now I could win the world championship," said a beaming Andretti. "Our next race is at Anderstorp in Sweden, and that's another track where our cars should have a big advantage. I could really get way ahead on points there."

Third in the race was Jacques Laffite in a Ligier-Matra and fourth was Jody Scheckter in a Wolf. Fifth place was taken by John Watson in a Brabham-Alfa, and sixth, a lap behind Andretti following a tire change, was James Hunt in a McLaren.

Andretti, on the pole, was out-gunned at the start as Hunt came through from the second row. But Andretti took the lead back from Hunt on the sixth lap and drew steadily away as the rest of the field fought it out behind him.

Even-Worse Start

Peterson, alongside Andretti on the front row, made an even-worse start and was ninth on the first lap. But he fought his way back to take second spot on the 53d of the 75 laps of the circuit outside Madrid.

In the only accident, Carlos Reutemann plowed into catch fences in his Ferrari, apparently when the accelerator stuck open. He was shaken and underwent a medical checkup but a Ferrari spokesman said he suffered no apparent injury.

Niki Lauda, the world champion, who had been fourth behind Laffite, had engine failure on the 56th lap.

The victory gave Andretti 36 points in the race for the title of world driving champion. Peterson moved into second with 26 points, with Patrick Depailler, who did not finish today, third with 23 points.



Shortstop Orzelle Smith of the San Diego Padres goes high, but not high enough, for the throw from the catcher as Lee Mazzilli of the New York Mets slides into second base with a steal.

Phillies Defeat Dodgers On Pinch-Hit Grand Slam

PHILADELPHIA, June 4 (UPI) — Dave Johnson hit his second pinch-hit grand slam of the season yesterday to lead the Philadelphia Phillies to a 5-1 victory over the Los Angeles Dodgers.

Garry Maddox opened the ninth inning with a single and reached third when reliever Terry Forster threw wild to first. Greg Luzinski and pinch-hitter Jerry Mullen were walked to load the bases and the stage was set for Johnson, whose homer made him the first major league player to pinch-hit two grand slams in one season.

Tug McGraw, 4-3, worked the final inning to get the victory.

Astros 5-1, Cardinals 2-2

At Houston, Art Howe's single knocked in a pair of first-inning runs and Floyd Banister worked the first 6½ innings for his second victory in leading Houston to a 5-2 opening-game victory over St. Louis. In the second game, Pete Vuckovich pitched a five-hitter in his first start of the season and Ted Simmons hit his sixth homer to give St. Louis a 2-1 triumph.

Cubs 8, Braves 6

At Chicago, Larry Bittner and Dave Rader drove in two runs each and Dave Kingman hit his 10th home run to pace a 12-hit Chicago attack as each team used seven pitchers. The Cubs scored four in the seventh after Atlanta had rallied for a 6-4 lead and went on to win, 8-6.

Expos 5, Giants 3

At Montreal, Ross Grimsley became the first nine-game winner in the major leagues and drove in two Montreal runs. Jack Clark put San Francisco ahead with a two-run homer in the first but Montreal came back with a run in the bottom of the first and three more in the third to win, 5-3.

Reds 4, Pirates 3

At Cincinnati, Dave Concepcion's two-run double in the sixth inning gave Fred Norman and Cincinnati the victory, 4-3. Norman gained his sixth victory against two losses but needed help from the bullpen when Steve Brye and Duffy Dyer singled with one out in the eighth inning. Manny Sarmiento got his second save of the season.

Mets 3, Padres 2

At New York, Pat Zachry struck out a career-high 10 batters and scored the winning run for New York on a balk by San Diego's Bob Ojewicko, 3-5. Zachry, 6-1, singled with two out in the seventh, went to third on Lee Mazzilli's double and then trotted home as Ojewicko batted while pitching to Elliott Maddox. Skip Lockwood picked up his seventh save in the 3-2 triumph.

White Sox 9, Royals 5

In the American League, at Kansas City, Jim Breazeale, Chet Lemon and Don Kessinger each knocked in two runs during a six-run fourth-inning that carried Chicago to its seventh straight victory, 9-5, over Kansas City.

Twins 9, Tigers 2

At Detroit, rookie Larry Wolfe drove in five runs with his first two major league home runs and a single and Dave Goltz pitched a four-hitter to lead Minnesota past Detroit, 9-2.

Indians 6, Brewers 4

At Milwaukee, Rick Manning and Andre Thornton hit third-inning homers to help Cleveland's Mike Pate defeat Milwaukee, 6-4. Manning hit his second homer with one out in the third and Thornton hit a two-run shot.

A's 5, Yankees 1

At Oakland, supported by three home runs, Oakland's Matt Keough pitched a four-hitter to pace the A's over New York, 5-1. Keough, 4-4, struck out four and did not walk a batter as he pitched the first complete game of his major-league career. Gary Thomas, Mitchell Page and Dave Revelling homered off Yankee

Holtzman Disabled

OAKLAND, Calif., June 4 (AP) — The New York Yankees placed left-handed pitcher Ken Holtzman on the 21-day disabled list yesterday and replaced him on the roster with pitcher Don Gullett. The Yankees said Holtzman, 1.0, has an acute lower back strain, although he has pitched rarely this season.

Borg Advances, Smith Is Ousted

PARIS, June 4 (UPI) — Stanislas Birner upset Stan Smith, 7-6, 6-2, 6-4 today and Bjorn Borg dropped his serve only in 6-0, 6-2, 6-2 victory over Paolo Bonicucci in the third round of the \$400,000 French Open tennis championship.

In other matches today, Wojtek Fibak defeated John Lloyd, 6-1, 4-6, 6-1. Raul Ramirez defeated Brian Teacher, 6-2, 6-4, 6-4. Eddie Dibbs defeated Paul MacNamee, 7-6, 6-1, 3-6, 6-1, and Roscoe Tanner defeated Colin Dibley, 7-5, 7-5, 6-4.

Earlier, Dick Stockton, the No. 10 seed, survived two match points in the fourth set and scraped into the final 16 with a 4-6, 6-4, 3-6, 6-4 victory over Balazs Taroczy. Victor Pecci registered an easy 6-3, 6-0, 6-0 victory over a listless Buster Mottram.

Birner, 21, created a stir when he produced the big serve and govt volleying at the net needed to eliminate Smith, the 1972 Wimbledon champion.

The Stockton-Taroczy match was

resumed with the fifth set today after bad light stopped play last night with the score at two sets all.

An ill-tempered Corrado Barazzutti survived a disappointing first set and hoots and whistles from the crowd to join the final 16 with a 5-7, 6-4, 7-5, 6-2 victory over Patricia Dominguez. Barazzutti broke his racket during the first set by hammering it on the ground after hitting a forehand return wide of the mark.

In action yesterday, Arthur Ashe overcame a cramped right leg and defeated Jan Kodes, 4-6, 6-3, 7-6, to advance to the final 16. Brian Gottfried and Harold Solomon were eliminated.

Unseeded Rolf Gehring upset Gottfried, the No. 3 seed and last year's losing finalist, 6-3, 6-7, 4-6, 6-3, 6-2, and Hans Gildemeister dismissed Solomon, seeded No. 8, 3-6, 7-5, 6-0, 6-4.

Gehring upset Gottfried in a battle that lasted 3 hours, 56 min-

utes and loser Andy Messersmith.

Blue Jays 4, Rangers 3

At Toronto, Rico Carry hit a two-run double in the first inning and Tom Underwood threw 6½ shutout innings to lift Toronto over Texas, 4-3. Underwood allowed six hits, one run, and struck out five to notch his second victory against six losses.

Red Sox 5, Angels 4

At Anaheim, Calif., Fred Lynn led off the ninth inning with his seventh home run of the year to lift Boston past California, 5-4. Cal-

ifornia has lost seven straight while Boston's 10th victory in 11 games moved it 4½ games ahead of the Yankees in the American League East.

Orioles 2, Mariners 1

At Seattle, Scott McGregor picked up his sixth straight victory and Eddie Murray and Doug DeCinces supported him with homers to pace Baltimore past Seattle, 2-1. McGregor, 6-3, pitched 8½ innings before yielding a homer to Lee Stanton. Tippy Martinez came on to retire Bruce Bochte with the tying run on third to record his first save.

Red Sox, Tiant Ruin Fregosi's Debut, 6-1

ANAHEIM, Calif., June 4 (AP) — The Boston Red Sox defeated the California Angels, 6-1, on Friday, the Angels' first game after Jim Fregosi replaced Dave Garcia as manager.

Butch Hobson drove in four Boston runs, three of them with a homer, and unbeaten Luis Tiant stopped the Angels on six hits in the six innings he worked. Nolan Ryan took the loss.

Boston, which also scored twice in the third inning, chased Ryan in the fifth when Carlton Fisk tripled and Fred Lynn singled for the final Red Sox run.

White Sox 5, Royals 1

At Kansas City, Chicago extended its winning streak to six games and ended Kansas City's at seven. Francisco Barrios' fifth-inning pitching and hitting by Wayne Northage and Bill Nahrorny led Chicago to victory, 5-1.

Twins 4, Tigers 2

At Detroit, Roy Smalley had a band in every Minnesota run, including two in the fourth inning that beat Detroit, 4-2. In the first, Hosken Powell, Smalley and Dan Ford singled for a run. In the third, Smalley walked and came around on Ford's single and Mike Cubbage's double. In the fourth, he hit a two-run double after singles by Glenn Borgmann and Powell's walk.

Yanks 3, A's 1

At Oakland, New York's unbeaten Ron Guidry struck out 11 batters in 8½ innings, then Rich Gossage came in with two on and one out and struck out Oakland pinch-hitters Dave Revelling and Wayne Gross to preserve his seventh save and Guidry's eighth triumph as New York won, 3-1.

Blue Jays 3, Rangers 1

At Toronto, Jesse Jefferson allowed Texas' four hits in a 3-1 victory while Roy Howell and Otis Velaz hit RBI singles in Toronto's three-run fourth inning. Rick Bosetti's leadoff double off Jon Matlack and Bob Bailor's hit preceded the run-scoring singles and Howell scored the final run of the inning on a passed ball by catcher Jim Sundberg.

Indians 7, Brewers 6

At Milwaukee, successive eighth-inning homers by Buddy Bell and Andre Thornton helped Cleveland to a 7-6 victory over Milwaukee. Bell's homer came off a single by Thornton and Thornton's homer came off a single by Bell.

Orioles 10, Mariners 9

At Seattle, Bill Smith's grand slam homer and Andres Mora's homer with nobody on for Baltimore countered a three-run homer by John Hale and a two-run shot by Raig Reynolds as Baltimore beat Seattle, 10-9.

Reds 3, Pirates 2

In the National League, at Cincinnati, Johnny Bench pinch-hit a home run in the bottom of the ninth inning, lifting Cincinnati over Pittsburgh, 3-2. The victory kept the Reds 1½ games back of first-place San Francisco in the National League West.

Team Batting

Complete through games of Friday

AMERICAN LEAGUE	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Pct.
Detroit	189	23	47	4	20	.281
Boston	179	27	46	3	24	.280
Los Angeles	159	21	41	3	22	.272
Minnesota	171	21	43	2	20	.270
Chicago	166	16	41	3	17	.264
St. Louis	167	20	41	2	20	.262
New York	157	22	43	5	23	.262
Toronto	164	19	41	3	17	.252
Cleveland	157	19	38	1	16	.250
Texas	151	12	37	3	17	.250
California	153	17	39	3	18	.248
Baltimore	160	17	40	2	17	.246
Seattle	172	22	47	7	23	.244
Oakland	154	13	37	3	14	.238

NATIONAL LEAGUE	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Pct.
Los Angeles	163	27	42	6	22	.282
San Francisco	178	25	46	5	23	.280
Cincinnati	172	25	39	3	19	.281
Philadelphia	161	21	41	3	19	.266
Atlanta	153	14	36	3	19	.262
Houston	152	18	36	2	17	.259
San Diego	157	18	37	2	17	.259
St. Louis	177	18	42	2	21	.251
San Francisco	159	17	36	2	17	.249
San Diego	157	17	37	2	16	.248
Chicago	157	17	37	2	16	.248
New York	158	17	37	2	16	.248
Pittsburgh	160	18	38	2	16	.248
Atlanta	160	18	38	2	16	.248

Acamas Wins Classic
PARIS, June 4 (AP) — Acamas won the Prix du Jockey Club at Chantilly race track near Paris today, nipping Frere Basile at the wire by a nose to capture the classic for 3-year-olds.

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First 16 Matches Reveal a Pattern

By Ruth Hughes

MAR DEL PLATA, Argentina, June 4 (IHT) — The pattern and the mood of this World Cup are unfolding fast before our eyes now that all 16 teams have played their first matches, and Argentina, the nation, has thus far surprised us with its relaxed and dignified air, its computerized ability to get the world communications channels working after the most chaotic of beginnings.

On the evidence of the first eight matches, we were right to assume that soccer-wise this will be a World Cup without a truly outstanding team, and without too many memorably brilliant players. It is going to be a tight, competitive, argumentative edition until the end, one that perhaps reflects the state of modern society more closely than had a Pele, Cruyff or Beckenbauer graced the stage.

However, remembering that the teams each play three matches in this first qualifying round, there is time for Brazil, West Germany and others to gradually find touch, time too for the high expectation of the likes of Tunisia to wither dramatically away. Let us assess the situation, group by group:

Group 1

Argentina 2, Hungary 1

Italy 2, France 1

Home support, fervent and intimidating, is the key to this group. Of the 20 millions in Argentina, more than 10 million have Italian surnames, and as the French found in Mar del Plata, the vocal encouragement for Italy is second only to that for Argentina.

France had surprised the Italians with a superb goal just 38 seconds after the start, a goal which demonstrated an alarming vulnerability in the air in Italy's defense: Bernard Lacombe is a mere 5 feet 7 inches tall, yet he headed the goal from a perfect cross by winger Didier Six.

Italian teams of the past, as its manager Enzo Bearzot immediately conceded, would have blown a temperamental fuse. But this time the Italians played sweetly, probed for their rhythm and, though the French might twice more have scored in the air, Italy's new center-forward, Paolo Rossi, led them to victory, scoring the equalizer and helping to create the winner for substitute Renato Zaccarelli.

No Underestimated Fools

Past Italian teams have been known to "soften up" opponents with underhanded fouls: this time, however, it was the reverse. Italy retrieved its cause by sheer skill and then, alas — began its ultra-defensive and ultra-painful tactics. Michel Platini was first to get the chop, a wicked foul by Marco Tardelli, and then fullback Gerard Janvion was bloodied and concussed by a foul off the ball.

Memo to Italy: Try sticking to your skills, so abundant you might then get as far as the semis. And to France? With Marius Tresor so dominant in defense, but sadly without the injured Dominique Buisson in midfield, the French look gifted but not strong enough.

Argentina, carried on the tide of intimidating crowds, is emerging from beneath huge pressure to win by looking like potential victors. The Argentines, too, are a mixture of snide showing tactics, Latin

misbehavior and yet mercurial ball skills — and they, too, conceded an early goal before winning.

The River Plate Stadium in Buenos Aires was a cauldron of passion, which responded to the check of Hungary's Karolyi Csapi scoring after 5 minutes with huge, echoing chants of "Argentina Argentina." Within 10 minutes, Leopoldo Luque had equalized and — although the Hungarians defended with fierce and often illegal strength — Daniel Benoni forced the winner seven minutes from time. Hungarian discipline went into the wind, its best two players, center-forward Andras Torosik and midfielder Tibor Nyilasi lost their heads and were sent off.

They will not meet the next match and Hungary, through losing its temper when, admittedly, the referee provoked it by ignoring much of the Argentine underhanded fouling, is on its way out. Memo to Hungary: Manager Lajos Baroti is right to insist on playing to your skills. And to Argentina? No message. In this atmosphere, with your fast skills and ability to undermine the referees, you know the score better than anyone.

Group 2

West Germany 0, Poland 0

Tunisia 3, Mexico 1

Not much to report on this front. West Germany and Poland achieved their calculated goalless draw at the expense of worldwide boredom and should still be troubled in overcoming the minnows of Tunisia and Mexico. All credit, however, to the Tunisians, who achieved the first victory for North Africa at the World Cup finals by, once again, giving the Mexicans a goal start and then overhauling them.

England's manager, Ron Greenwood, who watched the match, summed it up: "Delightful, really. A nice, innocent, even naive match. Neither team could hope to get far, but for Tunisia it was their cup final and just a relief from all the tight, competitive soccer to see them each allowing the other team to play."

Group 3

Spain 1, Austria 2

Sweden 1, Brazil 1

Two minor surprises here. "Surprised? what do you mean?" Georg Ericsson, Sweden's friendly, open manager asked me. "No, without boasting, I expected this result. There are things we are good at and they are not, and my only complaint is that we conceded a goal so near to our posts. Otherwise it went to plan."

The explanation of that is that Sweden's cool command of temperament, its ability to play to the extremes but not attempt anything beyond, outmaneuvered Brazil's inability to believe in its inherited soccer skills. Sweden, with five part-timers and the rest largely occupied in the West German league, is a team in the collective sense of the word: one which tackles cleanly and effectively, which defends spurnly, and organizes its attacks spurnly.

Certain Weaknesses

It is clear that Brazil has defensive weaknesses in Toninho and Oscar and, until it reverts to offensive play and releases the skills of Cerezo, Rivelino, Zico and Reinal-

World Cup Standings

RUENOS AIRES, June 4 (UPI) — World Cup standings following yesterday's games:

GROUP 1	W	L	T	G	Pts
Italy	1	0	0	2	1
Argentina	1	0	0	2	1
Hungary	0	1	0	1	0
France	0	1	0	2	0
GROUP 2	W	L	T	G	Pts
Tunisia	1	0	0	2	1
West Germany	0	0	1	0	1
Poland	0	0	1	0	1
Mexico	0	1	0	1	0
GROUP 3	W	L	T	G	Pts
Austria	1	0	0	2	1
Brazil	0	0	1	1	1
Sweden	0	0	1	1	1
Spain	0	1	0	2	0
GROUP 4	W	L	T	G	Pts
Peru	1	0	0	3	2
Uruguay	1	0	0	3	2
Scotland	0	1	0	3	0
Iran	0	1	0	3	0

do to all-out attack, its chances of ultimate victory do not match its position as favorites. It is a question of mentality, as Sweden so admirably displayed.

Meanwhile, Austria, again a team reliant on all-round toughness, surprised a Spanish side which also betrays its talents through a lack of cohesion. No one anywhere in Europe will be the least bit surprised to hear that it was Hans Krankl, the stocky "Gerd Muller" of Vienna, who scored the winner for Austria late in the second half.

The summary of this group is difficult to determine: the Brazilians, if they believe in themselves, will qualify and Sweden, if it could reproduce its physically demanding performance yesterday, could join them. But neither Austria nor Spain can yet be counted out.

Group 4

Peru 3, Scotland 1

The Netherlands 3, Iran 0

Scotland's defeat by Peru turned on a missed penalty in the second half and two goalkeeping errors: yet in truth it was conceded before the Scottish team even touched down in Cordoba. The Scottish preparation was inadequate.

The only murder in the air came at Mendoza where the Netherlands, World Cup runners-up in 1974, utterly outplayed Iran which simply had no answer to the speed and trickery of Robby Rensenbrink, at 31, knows this is the last chance of his lifetime to take over the star mantle of Johan Cruyff. Again, and again, and again Rensenbrink cut into the Iranian massed defense and, with two penalties and a brave headed goal, he established the first hat-trick of the 1978 tournament. All too easy for the Netherlands, too easy by far to judge them on this performance.

The lessons of the week have been clear: Without a team so outstanding above all others, it will ultimately be those with the wisest heads, the firmest grip on self-discipline and the greatest faith in collective teamwork who win the cup. Sweden demonstrates these qualities best, but does not possess the higher skills to augment them. Argentina, if the intimidatory atmosphere continues to sway all in its favor, will be hard to overcome.

Foster Knocked Out

WICHITA, Kan., June 4 (AP) — Bob Hazelton rallied from two knockdowns in the second round and stopped Bob Foster, a former world light heavyweight champion, in the same round of a heavyweight fight here Friday night. The 39-year-old Foster retired as undefeated light heavyweight champion two years ago.

